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'GAME IS ALREADY WON,' IS ASSERTION OF GEN. BRUSSILOFF

War To End Next August, Declares Tsar's Famous Army Leader

VACATING HALICZ

Garrison Destroy Forts As Preliminary to Retreat; Wreck Dniester Bridge

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 11.—In an interview given to a representative of the Daily Chronicle, General Brussiloff said that the game is already won and the war will end next August.

Petrograd, September 10.—An official communique reports: In the wooded Carpathians, from August 31 to September 6, we captured fifteen officers, 1,889 men, two guns and much war-material.

South of Baranov, in the Carpathians, the Russians carried a series of heights, capturing 500 prisoners and five machine-guns. The enemy threw a mountain-battery and other guns down a ravine.

All Turco-German counter-attacks in the region of Halicz were repelled.

The enemy are blowing up the forts at Halicz, prior to a retirement. The great bridge across the Dniester has been blown up.

The Russians hold the left bank of the river and are cannonading the retreating enemy. Two trains have been wrecked.

Give Way to Russian Pressure Near Kapul

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German report.—Headquarters, September 8.—Eastern theater.—Army of Prince Leopold.—Nothing important occurred.

Army of Archduke Karl.—On the Zlota Lipa, south-east of Brzezany and on the Nagarovka, several Russian attacks failed, with heavy losses for the enemy. In the Carpathians, German enterprises south-west of Zelnony and west of Schipot were successful.

Balkan theater.—North of Dobric, Bulgarian and Turkish troops again repulsed stronger Russo-Rumanian forces.

September 9.—Eastern theater.—Army of Prince Leopold.—The situation is unchanged.

Army of Archduke Karl.—The continued Russian attacks between the Zlota Lipa and the Dniester again remained fruitless yesterday. Our counter-attacks drove enemy detachments from our trenches.

On the front held by Turkish troops, the Russians were driven back beyond their former position. Over 1,000 prisoners and several machine-guns were brought in.

In the Carpathians, the enemy employed strong forces against our positions on the heights west and south-west of Schipot and near Dorna Vatra. North-west of Kapul, we gave way to the Russian pressure.

Balkan theater.—Near Dobric, fresh enemy attacks failed.

Official Austro-Hungarian telegram.—Vienna, September 6.—Eastern theater.—Rumanian front.—There were no incidents of importance, except combats of reconnoitering detachments.

Army of Archduke Karl.—On the Carpathian front, the enemy renewed their violent attacks. Except some small advantages gained after strong efforts, all the enemy's attempts to conquer ground failed.

Also in the district east of Halicz there was most tenacious fighting. After having stormed several times, the enemy pressed back this part of the front.

Army of Prince Leopold.—East of Zloczov, the enemy's attacks, carried out after a strong artillery preparation, broke down, partly at their own defenses, partly in our curtain-fire. On the rest of the front, there were no incidents of importance, except moderate artillery and mine-thrower fire.

The Weather

Fine weather, with northerly breezes. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 83.0 and the minimum 70.6, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 81.8 and 73.4.

ALLIED MINISTERS ARE FIRED UPON BY ROUGHS IN ATHENS

Gunmen Break in at Conference Held in French Legation

ZAIMIS APOLOGISES

Promises Punishment and Suppression of Reservists League

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Athens, September 10.—A party of roughs, on Saturday evening, fired revolvers into the Freneh Legation during a conference of the Entente Ministers. The Greek Premier, M. Zaimis, immediately apologised.

The Ministers demanded the punishment of the shooters and the officials responsible for the preservation of order and the suppression of the so-called Reservists League. M. Zaimis complied.

London, September 9.—A British communique regarding the operations at Salonica reports: The artillery duel on the Doiran front continues. We silenced an enemy battery on the Struma front.

On the Struma front, we shelled Jemickoz and Nevoljf. An enemy patrol and working-parties were dispersed. A successful raid was carried out on the Doiran front.

Paris, September 10.—On the Salonica front, east of Vetrenik, the Bulgarians abandoned several trenches and material.

S.C.C. Concert For Blind Fighting Men Realizes Large Sum

The al fresco concert given by the S.C.C. on their grounds last night was most successful in every way. At least 1,500 tickets were sold before the show took place and a good deal more money was taken at the gate. Something very little short of $4,000 will result from the entertainment.

The grounds were beautifully decorated and illuminated. Mr. Grimshaw worked like a trojan to make the accommodation not only adequate for the large crowd but also comfortable. Messrs. Stagg, Deeks, Cumming and Billings were prominent in good works in the program line, and in the gathering of dollars.

Prof. Papini's orchestra provided splendid selections during the evening and their work was greatly appreciated. Mrs. Banham sang a couple of songs and delighted everyone with her beautiful renderings. Both Messrs. Haynes and Deeks sang in first class style. The former had a glorious song in 'Mother of Men' while Mr. Deeks gave the two favorites 'A Perfect Day' and 'The Sunshine of Your Smile.'

The humorous element was provided by Messrs. Ferguson and Dearn. Both were decidedly popular, the one at the piano and the other with 'Jimmy.'

The cinematograph was responsible for some fine pictures entitled 'The Mediterranean Fleet.' Mr. Peacock has to be congratulated on his sympathetic accompaniments. It ought to be mentioned that no expense was incurred by the promoters and that every cent taken goes to the fund for Blind Soldiers and Sailors. The Police very kindly gave their services.

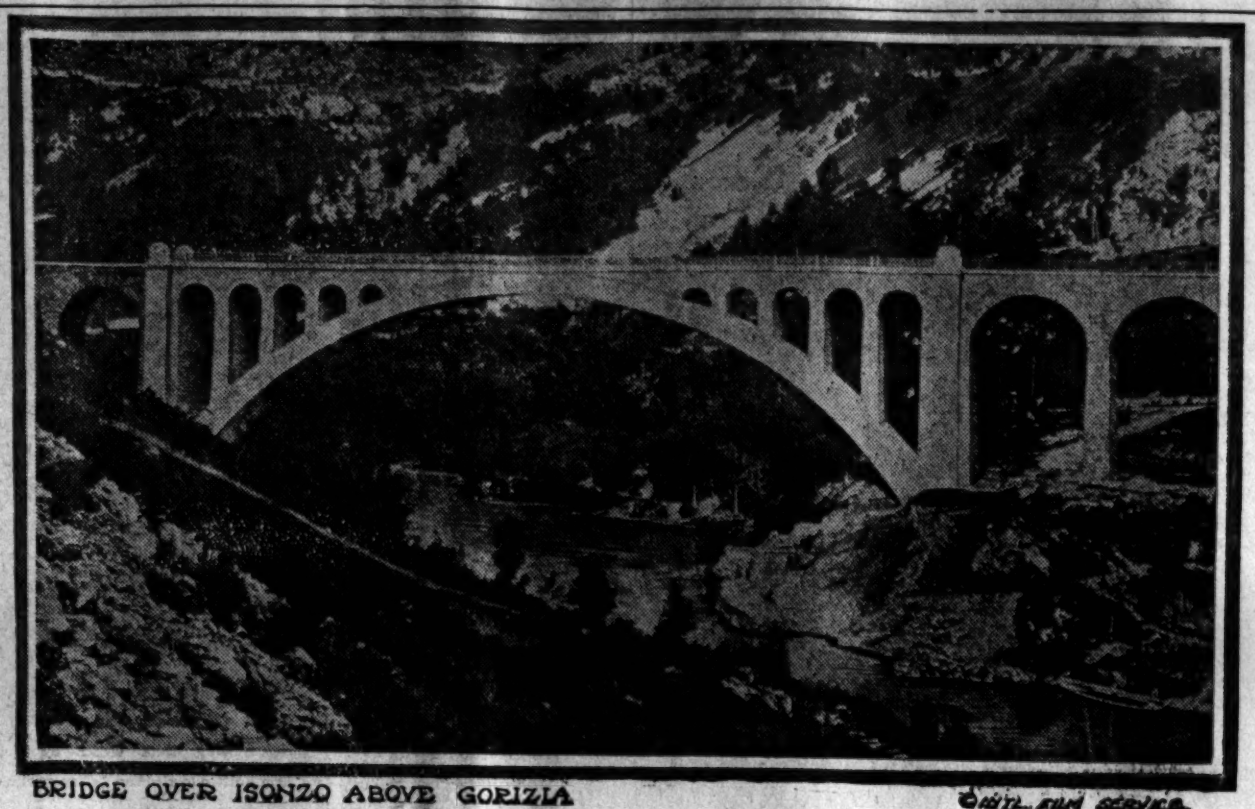
Music for Today

The following program will, weather permitting, be played by the Band in the Hongkew Recreation Ground this evening, beginning at 9 o'clock:—

1. March, "The King's Guard" Keith
2. Overture, "Fra Diavolo" ...Auber
3. Waltz, "Langage des Fleurs" Roberts
4. Selection, "Carmen" .....Bizet
5. Cavatina from "Lucia di Lammermoor" .....Donizetti
6. (a) Waltz, "Amoureuse" ..Berger
   (b) Galop, "The Automobile Ride" ..... Mills
7. Song, "Venetian Love Song" Nevin
8. Selection, "Reminiscences of Scotland" ..... Godfrey

A. de Kryger, Conductor-in-charge.

Austrians and Italians Battle for This Strategic Bridge



BRIDGE OVER ISONZO ABOVE GORIZIA

The picture shows the famous stone arch bridge over the Isonzo river, just above Gorizia. The Italians have wrested the city from the Austrians and are advancing up the river, where this bridge lies. The bridge is held by the Austrians. The bridge is the longest stone arch span in the world.

German Harvest Not Record Says Batocki

Berlin's Present Rations Are Half a Pound of Meat, Nine Pounds of Potatoes

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, September 11.—The German Food Dictator, Herr von Batocki, replying to criticisms regarding the cutting down of food, says that it is false to imagine that the harvest is a record one. That is impossible, owing to the shortage of labor and manures.

The rations in Berlin at present are half-a-pound of meat and nine pounds of potatoes.

THREE-FOURTHS GERMAN EAST AFRICA CONQUERED

End Is In View, Says General Botha; Recruiting Natives For French Docks

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 8.—Speaking at Klerksdorp, in the Transvaal, General Botha, Premier of South Africa, emphasised that General Smuts now occupied three-quarters of German East Africa, including the railway and his lines of communication have been shortened by a thousand miles. Though the end was in view, it was necessary to keep up the forces to full strength.

The over-seas contingent must also be maintained and the war properly finished. He was a man of peace, but peace was impossible till the enemy had been beaten. It was better to fight for two years more than to have to fight again after ten years have elapsed.

Pretoria, September 10.—Premier Botha has announced that, in view of the frequently expressed desire of the natives to be allowed to help over-seas, the Government, at the request of the Imperial Government, has arranged that five battalions, each consisting of 2,000 men, shall proceed to France to do dock labor.

SHIPPING MEN HONORED

Shipping men in Shanghai and in other coast ports will be pleased to hear that the following have been decorated by the Chinese Government, for services rendered at the time of the Hsinyu disaster. They have all received the Order of the Tiger, 4th Class: Captain J. MacKinnon, of the C. M. s.s. Hsinming; Captain A. McLean, of the C. M. s.s. Irene; Captain J. Halkett of the C. M. s.s. Hsinkong; the Station Master at Tongku, Mr. McCartney; the Wharfinger at Tongku, Mr. F. Johnson.

Tong Shao-yi Demands Full Responsibility in Selecting China's Foreign Ministers

Condition of Acceptance of Office; Will Leave Shanghai on 14th; Reception at Hardoon's Today

Special Cable to The China Press

Peking, September 11.—Tong Shao-yi has wired to Premier Tuan that he will leave Shanghai, via the sea route, on the 14th instant. He stipulates that, in selecting Chinese Ministers for abroad, he shall have full authority and responsibility. Tong's acceptance of the Foreign Office portfolio depends upon this condition.

Hon. Tong Shao-yi's decision to go to Peking is confirmed by the invitations sent out yesterday for a reception to be given in his honor and that of Mr. Jan Ta-bey. The reception is to be held at Hardoon's tomorrow at 3 p.m. It will be a formal affair. Many prominent men will be present.

Chinese Version of Clash

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, September 11.—In the main, the Chinese report of the Chengchiatung incident is similar to the Japanese consular report, but it contains important additional particulars. The report of the origin of the affair is much the same, except that, after jostling, a Japanese named Yoshimoto and a soldier of the 28th Regiment began to fight, whereas the Japanese report stated that two Chinese soldiers beat the Japanese.

The principal point of the Chinese report is connected with the entrance of the Japanese into the headquarters of the 28th Division. After the Japanese policeman, having in the first place been refused admittance, returned with an escort, the Chinese report says that the Japanese forced their way into the headquarters and, when the Chinese sentries tried to prevent their entrance, the Japanese policeman wounded one sentry with his sword.

Thereupon, both sides opened fire, with the result that six Japanese and four Chinese were killed. From that point, the two reports differ somewhat.

The Chinese mentions the intervention and detention of the Chinese magistrate, but does not confirm the report that Chinese soldiers surrounded and fired on the Japanese barracks. Indeed, it is understood that the Chinese deny this.

On the arrival of Japanese reinforcements, the latter occupied all the Chinese yamens, prohibited Chinese troops to stay within thirty li of the road from Ssupingchieh, forced the Chinese inhabitants to supply carts, and a military telephone from Ssupingchieh and also took a census of the inhabitants of Chengchiatung.

The report adds that the Japanese arrested ten Chinese merchants and coerced them to sign a document stating, inter alia, that the 27th Division was also concerned in the incident, which the Chinese affirm is incorrect.

Political Amalgamation

A new political association has been formed which, it is stated, indicates a formal amalgamation of the Kuomintang section of the Chinputang, under the leadership of Sun Hung-yi and the Hsinkunghotang.

The meeting at which it was resolved to form the association was attended by over 350 Members of Parliament. A committee of twelve, including some of the most prominent Members of Parliament, was nominated to organize the association.

Yuan Shih-k'ai's Nominees

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, September 11.—According to Chinese press reports, the Tuchun of Chinese Turkestan has asked the Peking Government for instructions in view of the recruiting business done by Russian agents among the Chinese population.

President Li Yuan-hung, in the presence of the members of both Houses of Parliament, opened the so-called Golden Box, which contained the names of the three candidates for the Presidency as proposed by the late Yuan Shih-k'ai. The names were as follows: Li Yuan-hung, Hsu Shih-chang and Yuan Ko-ting.

The Chinese Government will probably reply today to the demands made by Japan in connection with the Chengchiatung incident.

Impeach Kansu Governor

Tokio, September 11.—The Eastern News Agency (Japanese) reports: The members of both Houses of Parliament representing the province of Kansu have decided to impeach Chang Kwang-chien, the Civil Governor, who also acts as the Military Governor of Kansu.

Ask Japan for Loan

Tokio, September 11.—The Eastern News Agency (Japanese) reports: The Chinese Government has

(Continued on Page 2)

Rumanians Have Lost Silistria; Take Hargit

Bulgarians Are Repulsed At Bazarjik; Badtjak Bombarded by Russians

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 10.—An official communique issued in Berlin announces that the Bulgarians have captured the Rumanian town of Silistria, on the south bank of the Danube.

Simultaneously with Rumanian official mention that the enemy have occupied Turtukai, an official communique issued in Vienna admits that the Austrians have withdrawn before a superior Rumanian attack against Hargit.

Bukharest, September 8.—An official communique states that the Russo-Rumanian forces have repulsed the Bulgarians at Bazarjik, in the Dobrudja.

Petrograd, September 9.—On the Bulgarian front, the Russians bombarded Badtjak, on the coast of Bulgaria.

List British Property In Enemy Countries

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 9.—A Royal Proclamation requires returns to be made of British property in enemy territory and claims by British subjects against enemy persons and enemy governments.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
- Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru Sept. 12
- Per R.M. s.s. Monteagle ...Sept. 12
- Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Sept. 14
- Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. Sept. 15

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
- Per R.M. s.s. Monteagle Sept. 12
- Per O.S.K. s.s. Manila M. Sept. 19
- Per N.Y.K. s.s. Sado M. Sept. 23

For Europe, via Suez:—
- Per P. and O. s.s. Namur Sept. 19
- Per M.M. s.s. Porthos.... Sept. 21
- Per M.M. s.s. Paul Lecat Sept. 29

Mails to Arrive:—

The French mail of August 6 is due at Hongkong on September 11, and here on September 15. Left Singapore on September 2 per M.M. s.s. Paul Lecat.

The American mail is due on or about September 16 per N.Y.K. s.s. Tamba Maru.

The French mail of August 20 is due at Hongkong on September 25, and here on September 29. Left Colombo on September 9 per M.M. s.s. Cordillere.

HINDENBURG LEADS GREAT EFFORT TO HURL ALLIES BACK

Heedless of Slaughter He Sends Three Divisions To Charge

DOESN'T GAIN INCH

Men Fall Like Flies; Rear Ranks Scramble Over Corpses to Death

GINCHY IS TAKEN

British Record Many Conquests; Advance 3,000 Yards in Week

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Copenhagen, September 9.—Marshal von Hindenburg has arrived at the Somme, accompanied by the Crown Prince.

Paris, September 10.—The battle of Verdun has now lasted for 200 days. The enemy's admission of loss of ground north-east of Fort Souville, on Thursday, indicates that they have lost all hope of seeing the situation turning to their advantage.

The flow of prisoners continues, 250 more having been captured in the region of the Somme and 100 at Verdun.

The counter-attack made by the enemy on the night of the 8th is said to have been ordered by the Kaiser and directed by Marshal von Hindenburg in person. At least three divisions of Wurtemburg, Mecklenburg and Saxon troops made four very furious mass attacks in seven hours. They were driven back by our artillery and machine-gun fire, without gaining an inch of ground.

A combatant says that the Germans fell like flies and the ranks behind had to scramble over the bodies of their comrades before falling in their turn. Apparently, von Hindenburg ordered no account to be taken of losses. The 12th Saxon Division suffered most severely, one regiment of the division being wiped out. 400 corpses were counted in a length of 200 yards.

The cannonade in the region of the Somme has reached a degree of unprecedented intensity. The Allied batteries are showering thousands upon thousands of projectiles over the thirty miles line. Military eye-witnesses graphically describe the tremendous effects of the artillery on the German positions.

New Menace to Combles

On the Somme front, mist hampers the operations of our aviators. The successes gained by the British in carrying the whole of Ginchy and all the German positions as far as Hill 154, north of the road from Guillemont to Combles, open a new breach in the strong position at Combles.

In this region, the French troops are along the road leading from Le Foret, on the southern borders of Combles. On the Verdun front, the French troops are gaining ground towards the Souville-Vaux road.

Their successes east of Fleury, referred to in the communique mentioning that a whole system of trenches had been carried by storm, are very important, as these works were established on a height by the Germans immediately after the French had occupied the village of Fleury and formed a very strong fortified base, from which the Germans delivered numerous attacks against Fleury and Souville.

It is noteworthy that the number of German prisoners captured in the region of Verdun has been increasingly important during the last few weeks, which tends to prove that the *morale* of the Crown Prince's troops is weakening.

Nullify German Successes

The official communique issued on Friday evening reported: An artillery duel continues actively on the whole Somme front. South of the Somme, we advanced in the village of Vermand-Ovillers and captured 50 prisoners.

On the right of the Meuse, several enemy attacks were launched against the positions we have captured in the regions of Vaux Chapitre and Le Chenois. Their momentary success was nullified. We captured a hundred prisoners and several machine-guns.

We advanced south-east of Thiaumont by grenade-fighting. There

was a lively bombardment on this sector.

Lieutenant Guynemer brought down his 15th enemy acroplane.

The communique yesterday afternoon reported: We made a further advance in the enemy's trenches east of Deniecourt. The Germans again attacked the positions we captured on the 6th at Vaux-Chapitre. They were scattered by the French curtain-fire.

French air-craft dropped 24 bombs on Etain, Conflans station and the works at Rombach.

The communique in the evening reported: There was lively artillery fighting in the region of the Somme. An enemy counter-attack, north-east of Berny, which was preceded by a furious bombardment, was repulsed, with very heavy losses.

French Rush Trenches

The French rushed some trenches east of Belloy, capturing thirty prisoners. They also carried by assault a whole system of trenches beyond Douaumont, capturing 200 prisoners and several machine-guns.

The communique this afternoon reported: Strong enemy counter-attacks at different points between Belloy-en-Santerre and Barleux gained a footing in one of our new trenches, but our vigorous counter-attack regained all the ground momentarily occupied by the enemy.

Enemy bomb-attacks south-west of Berny, east of Deniecourt and south of Vermand-Ovillers were thrown back everywhere, with heavy losses. We captured a hundred prisoners.

As the result of our brilliant action east of Fleury, we took three hundred prisoners. A German attack west of Vaux road failed.

An enemy aeroplane bombed Belfort. There were no fatalities and only unimportant damage was done. A French aeroplane again bombed the powder-factory at Rottwell, last night, causing explosions and volumes of smoke.

Intense Bombardment

London, September 10.—General Sir Douglas Haig reported on Friday evening: There has been an intense artillery bombardment on both sides. The general situation is unchanged.

The Irish regiments participating on the 3rd in the capture of Guillemont behaved with the greatest dash and gallantry and took no small share in the success then gained.

Yesterday, ten aerodromes were bombed effectively. There were many aerial combats.

General Haig reported yesterday afternoon: A German trench was captured at High Wood, where there was sharp hand-to-hand fighting last night. We captured two Bavarian officers and nineteen men and inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy.

There was considerable enemy artillery activity north of Pozieres and in the neighborhood of Mouquet Farm, where a small enemy attack was easily repulsed. We raided the enemy's trenches in the neighborhood of Arras, Hohenzollern Redoubt and north of Neuve Chapelle, took some prisoners and inflicted casualties.

British Capture Ginchy

General Haig reported in the evening: The whole of Ginchy village and also the ground to Leuze Wood is ours. East of High Wood, we advanced 300 yards on a 500 yards front. North-east of Pozieres, we gained a further 600 yards.

We attacked this afternoon on a front of 6,000 yards between High Wood and Leuze Wood. This resulted in the capture of the whole of Ginchy, after severe fighting. Numbers of prisoners were captured and the casualties inflicted on the enemy were very heavy.

Their casualties were also very heavy north-east of Pozieres, where they were caught by our artillery while massing for a counter-attack. There was artillery activity elsewhere on the front.

Numerous air-fights occurred. Our air-craft bombed another enemy aerodrome, destroying two hangars.

Advance 3,000 Yards

General Haig reported this afternoon: All the ground gained has been maintained and our gains extended. An enemy counter-attack, north-east of Pozieres, was beaten off. Our line has advanced from 300 to 3,000 yards on a front of 6,000 yards as the result of the week's fighting.

The dash of our troops has been magnificent. Irish troops from Connaught, Leinster and Munster continued their fine work yesterday in the attack on Ginchy. The Rifle regiments, Warwick, Kent, Devon, Gloucester, Surrey, Cornwall, Welsh and Scottish regiments were also engaged in all the week's fighting and have done splendid work.

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters says that the terrible character of our bombardment at Guillemont is shown by the fact that the ground east of the village was strewn with German corpses, naked and many of them unwounded, who had been killed and stripped by intense concussion, which also killed the occupants of some of the dug-outs. The Germans, completely demoralised, surrendered freely.

Prepare for Withdrawal?

It seems that the Germans withdrew their field-artillery from Guillemont, either in order to prevent its capture, or as a preliminary to a general withdrawal.

German war-correspondents are frankly surprised at the violence of the British and French attacks in the region of the Somme. They are especially impressed with our aerial activity. They speak of great swarms of British aeroplanes hovering over the Franco-Belgian frontier, where ten squadrons bombarded the German communications.

This Noted Los Angeles Beauty Engaged Third Time to Nobleman

MISS PATRICIA BURKE. ©INTL. FILM SERVICE.

London, August 12.—For the third time in her romantic career abroad Miss Patricia Burke, daughter of the late John Humphrey Burke, of Los Angeles, is engaged to a nobleman. The society girl, who only last year declared that from what she had seen of titled men she preferred a good American, is today reported bethrothed to the Earl of Cottenham.

Many noblemen some with more titles than money, have wooed the pretty and vivacious California girl. At least two were accepted as eligible suitors, among them Juan de Ropez de Ayala, Marquis de Fuensanta, of Seville, the Spanish grandee of Spain, for whom she threw over Prince Ferdinand de Bourbon, a cousin of the King of Spain. Also, report had it, she was at one time engaged to Prince Ludovico Pignatelli D'Aragon, who later attempted suicide, due to his despair at being unable to wed Miss Katherine Duke, the West Virginia beauty.

Her latest fiance, Sir Charles Edward Pepys, is a member of one of the oldest families in England. He succeeded his father as the fourth Earl of Cottenham in 1881. His wife, Lady Cottenham, one of the beautiful twin daughter of the Earl of Aberguvenny, was found dead on her husband's estate, Elvenden Priory, Gering-on-Thames, Oxfordshire, in 1913.

Germans Lose Ground Near Souville Fortress

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German report.—Headquarters, September 8.—Western theater.—North of the Somme, considerable artillery activity is going on. South of the Somme, infantry engagements began again in the afternoon.

The attacks were repulsed, with large losses for the enemy. West of Berny, isolated pieces of trenches remained in the enemy's hands.

East of the Meuse, ground was lost north-east of the fortress of Souville the day before yesterday, according to a delayed report. The artillery duel continues.

September 9.—The enemy's infantry attacks on the Somme ebbed down in the course of the day. An isolated British enterprise in Foureaux Wood and French night attacks against the sector Berny-Deniecourt failed. The artillery combats are going on.

East of the Meuse, fighting revived north-east of the fortress of Souville. After a fluctuating combat, a part of the ground lost here was re-conquered by us. During the night, there was a lively artillery duel from the Thiaumont Work to Chapitre Wood.

NEW PEKING DAILY

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, September 9.—A new bilingual daily in English and Chinese, called the Oriental News, has been established in Peking.

AIR RAID ON EL MAZAR

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 9.—An official communique regarding the operations in Egypt reports: On the 8th, our aeroplanes raided El Mazar, with good effect.

TongShao-yiDemands Full Responsibility

(Continued from Page 1)

officially asked for a loan of $80,000,000, with the Shantung Railway as security. The Japanese Government has decided to leave the loan to the result of the conference of the representatives of the Quintuple Group.

The question about the re-organisation of the financial groups and the supervision of the security will be discussed in Peking. Whether the American group will join the financial group will not be discussed politically, but as a practical question amongst the financial group and will be left to the economic conference.

Parliamentary Committee Discussing Constitution

From Our Own Correspondent

Peking, September 7.—Joint sittings of the two houses of Parliament are being held to discuss the draft Constitution prepared by a committee composed of members of each branch of the Legislature. It may be remembered that this draft constitution was one of the causes of difference between the late President Yuan Shih-k'ai and the Parliament. When the draft was submitted to the President he took strong exception to some of the provisions and suggested certain amendments.

As the committee refused to admit the delegates sent by him to explain his views he appealed to the provincial authorities for an expression of opinion. Telegrams denouncing the draft constitution were received from all parts of the country. Shortly after this the unseating of the Kuomintang members of parliament settled the matter for the time being and in due course the constitution compact was promulgated. One of the early acts of the government after the death of President Yuan Shih-k'ai was to cancel the constitution compact and revive the Nanking provisional constitution.

In most responsible quarters it is recognised that the provisional constitution though, perhaps, not altogether without value as a temporary make-shift, would require drastic amendment if it were to become a satisfactory charter for the Republic. The draft constitution now being discussed by parliament is said to be based largely upon the Nanking constitution and some of the features of that instrument that are held to be unsuited to the political conditions in China are believed to be incorporated in the draft. If this be so it is felt that parliament should gravely consider whether it would be advisable to approve of provisions that may lead to future difficulties. The ideal constitution would prevent undue power being held either by the executive or the legislature.

The draft constitution before parliament is reported to place the president and the cabinet in a position of subservience to the legislature. While in all democratic countries the parliament possesses very great powers, it has always been sought to prevent it from gaining unrestricted power. The attempt has been made by the constitution builders of China to combine conflicting principles found in the American and British systems. In America the president appoints his cabinet and congress is not consulted nor has it the power of vetoing such appointments. If congress disapproves the policy of the Executive it has no power to compel it to resign.

In Great Britain parliament has the power to terminate the existence of the cabinet, but has no voice in the selection of ministers. The cabinet in Great Britain possesses the power, which is not enjoyed by the American cabinet, of compelling the dissolution of parliament.

The Chinese parliament by the terms of the Nanking provisional constitution is empowered to reject any or all of the cabinet nominations, but when once it has approved of the nominations it can only terminate the existence of the cabinet by impeachment. On the other hand the cabinet cannot cause a dissolution of parliament, as that body can only be dissolved by its own act. This places parliament in a position of paramountcy, as the cabinet can do next to nothing without parliamentary approval. This condition of things is extremely likely to cause friction and to cause deadlocks for which no constitutional ending would be possible. It is sincerely to be hoped that the report that parliament is disposed to frame the permanent constitution in such a way that it will retain the supremacy that was sought to be given to it by the Nanking provisional constitution is without foundation, as otherwise endless struggles between the executive and legislature are inevitable.

Negotiations for a loan of $100,000,000 are proceeding with the Quadruple Group, Mr. Odagiri, the Japanese representative acting for the Group. Discussions are taking place in regard to details and some hope is felt that the matter will be satisfactorily arranged. If the loan is arranged it is probable that though the lenders will be nominally the Quadruple Group the money will be supplied solely by Japan.

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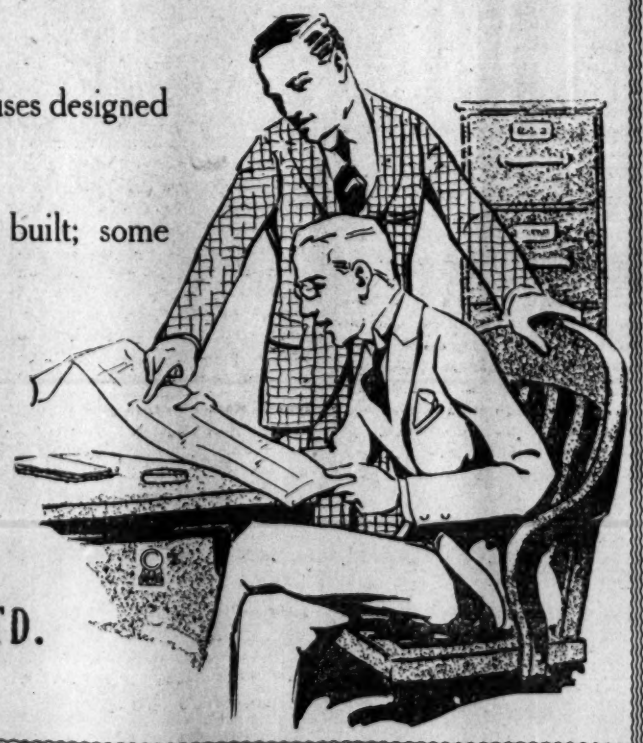

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Mr. John Buchan's Weekly Summary Of War Events

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 8.—The following is Mr. John Buchan's summary of the week on the British fronts:

The past week on the western front has been one of remarkable success. On Sunday, September 3, the British attacked early in the morning, near Mouquet Farm, toward Thiepval.

There the Australians encountered part of the reserves of the Prussian Guards and took several hundred prisoners. They sharpened still further the Thiepval salient, carried several fortified positions and won ground east of Mouquet Farm.

The British right, attacking in the afternoon, swept through Guillemont to a point 500 yards to the east. They captured Ginchy also, but were compelled later to relinquish the eastern part of the village.

Further south, they forced their way to the edge of Falfemont Farm, where they joined hands with the triumphant French advance of the same day. By evening, the British had captured the enemy's defences to a depth of 800 yards on a front of 3,000. All counter-attacks were beaten off and, on Monday, further ground was gained at Falfemont Farm during the night.

In a deluge of rain, they pressed on and, before mid-day on Tuesday, September 5, were nearly a mile east of Guillemont and well into Leuze Wood. During that day, they won most of the Wood and held all the ground between it and Ginchy on one side and Falfemont Farm on the other. During Tuesday night, the whole of the Wood was taken and the British were less than a thousand yards from the town of Combles, on which the French were pressing.

The capture of Guillemont is the most important event on the British front since the taking of Pozieres. It was the last uncaptured point in the old German second line between Mouquet Farm and the junction with the French. It was desperately defended, since, being close to the point of junction, it compelled an hiatus in the advance of the whole Allied line. The British took over 1,000 prisoners and their artillery fire inflicted heavy losses on the enemy.

The position, therefore, is that, in two months' fighting, the British have:

(1) Carried all the main German defences; that is, their first and second positions. Further positions are improvised field-lines, in no way comparable to the ramification of trenches and dug-outs on which two years' work had been expended.

(2) They have won the high ground everywhere and look down on the German position.

(3) They have drawn into the battle Germany's available reserves and handled them severely.

The Somme is becoming for Germany a maelstrom as deadly as Verdun. Repeatedly, the German press has announced that the Allied offensive has reached its limit. On the contrary, it has gone on with steady, mathematical precision. Ground which German Army Orders have declared to be of vital importance has been taken from them and never regained. The Allies have effectively imposed their will upon the enemy.

East Africa.—At 9 o'clock in the morning on Monday, September 4, Dar-es-Salaam, the capital of German East Africa, surrendered to the British. It was taken by our naval forces, assisted by a column marching southward along the coast from Bagamayo. The main army of the enemy then fled away from the Central Railway, which they left almost undamaged, into the Uluguru Mountains, south of Mrogoro.

Heavy rains swelled the torrents, but, in spite of the weather, General Smuts' forces pressed up into the hills, while General Van der Venter's column guarded the western skirts of the range. From the south, General Northey's column is marching northwards.

This situation, combined with the fall of Dar-es-Salaam, means that the remnants of the German forces are now confined in a comparatively narrow area, which is rapidly shrinking.

Another London review says:

The intervention of Rumania has resulted in developments on all the eastern fronts. While the Rumanian army on the east has successfully advanced into Transylvania, another detachment on the Dobrudja front, by the Black Sea, has retired before the advance of Bulgar-German forces, so as better to use the help of the Russian army now advancing behind to its assistance. Greek intervention on the side of the Allies is now expected in many quarters.

On the western front, our crushing advance continues steadily and gradually, with further brilliant gains by the French and British forces.

The internal situation of Germany is one of increasing discomfort and depression, as is evidenced by many letters found on captives and corpses. The chief of the recent blows has been the grotesque failure of the much-advertised raid of super-Zeppelins over England, designed to inspire confidence in the fifth and latest German war loan, which was to be floated the day after the authorities had told the German public that London had been destroyed. But, though the authorities did not fail to tell the public this, the public, unfortunately, knew the real truth of the matter and the new war loan is proving a dismal fiasco.

For of the thirteen super-Zeppelins of the latest make and supposed extra-special potentialities that crossed the Channel on the night of Saturday last to lay England and London in ruins, only two appeared over London at all and that only by chance, as the whole fleet flew so high as to have no idea where they were and thus could but grope their way blindly in the clouds and drop bombs haphazard from a height of more than two miles on the open face of the country, where no harm was consequently done, unless by ill-luck to some cow or horse in a field. Of the two that appeared over London, one was scared away by our new anti-aircraft guns, but the other was caught in the shafts of our converging search-lights and after darting hither and thither like a bewildered bird, endeavoring to escape amid the bursting shells, it was suddenly seen to be in flames.

The huge ghostly glare of the flaming air-ship filled all the sky and made the darkness like mid-day, till, gradually sinking to earth in a blaze of incandescence, the Zeppelin came to ground in a field near Enfield, its crew of sixteen men charred to unrecognisable lumps. The magnificent spectable was acclaimed by all London and for scores of miles around by the enthusiastic crowds who had been aroused from their beds by that strange illumination to salute the destruction of their would-be destroyer.

The crew were interred subsequently with military honors, while the airman who was responsible for bringing down the Zeppelin received the Victoria Cross, besides many gifts of money enthusiastically bestowed.

Feeling was specially keen, owing to the recent publication of translations of the French Yellow Book on the German deportations of French women from the Lille district, which reveals a tale of really surprising horror: of families torn asunder and women flogged, starved and tortured to force them to work for the Germans at hard, unsuited labor, far away in the land of their enemies.

This Gun on Italian Merchantman Drove Off Three Submarines

GUN AND GUN CREW ON RE D'ITALIA. ©INTL. FILM SERVICE.

Here is the three inch gun and the gun crew of the Italian merchant liner, Re d'Italia, which arrived in New York early in August after a thrilling encounter with three submarines in the Mediterranean sea.

The steamer reports that she was chased eighty miles on Sunday, July 23, while off the Balearic Islands, supposed to be a base for German and Austrian submarines. Fifteen shots from this gun are said to have been fired at the three submarsibles and one is believed to have struck its mark, as one of the under-sea boats disappeared. The remaining two submarines soon gave up the chase.

The commander of the gun crew, Ugo Andreini, who fired the shots, is the second man from the left.

THEY FIGURE HUGHES AHEAD IN MIDDLE WEST

Experts Say He Would Carry Eight of Ten States At Present

New York, August 7.—How would the great states of the middle west vote if the presidential election were held tomorrow? To answer this question the Evening Sun (Pro-Hughes) has compiled reports from reliable political correspondents in the following ten states:

Ohio,	Kansas,
Illinois,	Nebraska,
Indiana,	Michigan,
Missouri,	Wisconsin,
Iowa,	Minnesota.

Correspondents were instructed to consult the highest political authorities of both parties and send reports absolutely uncolored by political prejudice. The best political judgment in Washington also was consulted in the complications.

These Are Questions Asked

These questions were used as a basis for inquiry:

Will Hughes or Wilson carry your state?

Will Hughes poll the normal Republican vote?

How will the Progressive vote split, as between Hughes and Wilson?

How have the questions involved in the European war, Mexico and military preparedness affected the attitude of voters?

What other issues will affect the vote in your state?

The consensus of all the reports was that if the election were to be held now, Hughes would carry eight of the states, viz., Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. Indiana and Missouri are in doubt, the former including to Wilson the latter to Hughes.

Estimate of Pluralities

A table showing estimated pluralities and the number of electoral votes in the ten states follows:

State.	Vote.	Est. Pluralities. Hughes.
Illionois	29	140,000
Ohio	24	50,000
Missouri	18	Doubtful
Indiana	15	Doubtful
Iowa	13	75,000
Kansas	10	50,000
Nebraska	8	15,000
Wisconsin	13	25,000
Michigan	15	100,000
Minnesota	12	50,000

Total for ten states (157 electoral votes): For Hughes, 124; doubtful, 33.

ASANO PLANS GIGANTIC SAN FRANCISCO MARU

First Boat Launched From New Shipyard Will Be Largest On Pacific

Tokio, September 5.—Mr. Soichiro Asano president of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, announced yesterday that the first ship to be built at his new dockyard, capitalized at 5,000,000 yen, will be the San Francisco Maru which will be larger than any passenger boat now running on the Pacific. Having a length of 536 feet, the new boat will be longer by 46 feet than the Empress of Russia or the Empress of Asia, the two big-sister liners of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

Other constructions of the new liner will be similar to the big twin Empress liners, each of which has 16,850 tons gross register; 30,625 tons displacement, 68 feet breadth.

Quadruple Expansion Engines

The new boat will have quadruple expansion engines. Her accomodations for passengers will surpass any of the trans-Pacific liners, as she is planned to carry 300 saloon passengers, besides 100 second class and 800 steerage passengers. She will be the finest and most luxuriously equipped passenger liner floating on the Pacific when she is put into commission. Her speed will be twenty three knots an hour, making her the fastest liner on the Pacific. As she will sail at such a high speed, the Toyo Kisen Kaisha will inaugurate an express passenger and freight service across the Pacific, sailing between San Francisco and Yokohama and stopping at Honolulu on each trip twenty-four hours.

New Service to Hongkong

To continue her passenger as well as freight services between Yokohama and Hongkong for the new liner, two liners now operating between San Francisco and Hongkong will be commissioned. The names of the ships to be placed on the new line between Hongkong and Yokohama is not yet announced. This announcement will be highly welcomed by many of the silk shippers in Yokohama who are now paying a high insurance for their goods while they are stocked for many days waiting shipment due to the existing freight congestion on the Pacific.

This is only a part of the preparations organized on a larger scale to complete a keel rivalry which will arise among those steamship companies engaged in the trans-Pacific trade as soon as the war is over.

It was learned yesterday that the new ship will be completed in two years. One thousand and eight hundred tons of shipbuilding materials which were brought to Yokohama aboard the Korea Maru yesterday included a part of materials to build the new ship.

LOSE 122,540 IN MONTH

Germans' Casualties in War Reach Total of 3,135,177

London, August 11.—German casualties during July, according to a table compiled here from German casualty lists, totaled 122,540, bringing the grand total since the commencement of the war, taken from the same source, to 3,135,177.

Men killed or who died of wounds during July numbered 21,196; those who died of sickness, 2,062; missing, 15,334; severely wounded, 17,807; wounded, 5,654; slightly wounded, 50,157.

The wounded remaining with their units are given as 9,614. According to these lists since the commencement of the war men killed or who have died of wounds total 735,866; died of sickness, 48,534; prisoners, 157,975; missing, 199,642; severely wounded, 425,175; wounded, 268,085; slightly wounded, 1,152,158; wounded remaining with their units, 147,742. The figures given do not include naval casualties or losses to the colonial forces.

BIG GERMAN LOSSES IN 40 DAYS' FIGHTING

Prisoners Admit Frightfulness Of British Fire—Diaries Tell of Great Casualties

By Philip Gibbs

With the British armies in France, Aug. 10.—I have already given some evidence to show that the Germans suffered very severely during the battle of Picardy.

It is always difficult to estimate the amount of punishment inflicted upon the adversary's troops and especially in the case of the Germans, who go to very extraordinary length of risk to remove the dead from the battlefields before a retreat. Again their great industry in trench work and dugouts makes one doubt sometimes whether all our expenditure of ammunition has the great effect which it would certainly have if the Germans did not get down to great depths below ground. Some of the facts I gave show the German losses have reached very high figures during the recent fighting, and these are confirmed by information given in a captured letter, as will be seen by extracts from the correspondence of the men of the Eighty-fourth Reserve Regiment of the Ninth Reserve Corps:

"The Eighty-fourth has lost at least two-thirds of its strength," and "we went into the trenches with 180 men, and when we came out there were only 30. The battalion is at most 200 strong."

The diaries of men belonging to the One Hundred and Eighty-second Regiment, which took part in the fighting in Trones Wood, tell the truth with regard to their own sufferings.

"On the 12th of July," writes one man, "we were in close support west of Guillemont. We remained there until the 17th under a terrible artillery fire, living in shell holes. Heavily shelled during and after relief we were withdrawn to Manancourt and Lieramont, where we received our first reinforcements to fill up the gaps. At rollcall only 63 of our company were left."

Another man writes:

"On July 8th we arrived in the Somme area. It was the worst time I ever had. We were relieved on the 12th, but went into line again on the 13th, and were still there on the 15th without hope of relief. We were right in the front line. We are suffering colossal losses."

Some prisoners captured during the last month's fighting say very frankly that their losses have been phenommenal. An officer of the One Hundred and Sixty-second Infantry Regiment says his company lost 84 men in four days' bombardment. A prisoner of the One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Regiment says his division had severe losses north of the Somme. The Fifth Company, he says, came out of battle with less than half a hundred men, and the Sixth Company had only three men left. Two battalions of the One Hundred and Twenty-second Reserve Regiment came back from the fighting, seventy and thirty strong, and the Colonel of the One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Regiment admitted the casualties of his regiment amounted to 1,800.

Those were mere indications of the German casualty list. Personally, from all inquiries I have made and from all I have seen, I find it impossible to give even a rough guess of the losses suffered by the Germans during the last forty days. The opinions of the British fighting men on this subject vary in an extraordinary way, according to the locality in which they have been and their knowledge of the German power of resistance. There is a tendency, too, to regard the German as a man who is able to dodge death in his famous dugouts unless the British infantry take his trenches. His dugouts are good and deep, but he cannot live there always. In his communication trenches and along his roads and, above all, when he is sent upon a counterattack, he is caught by the British fire and suffers horribly.

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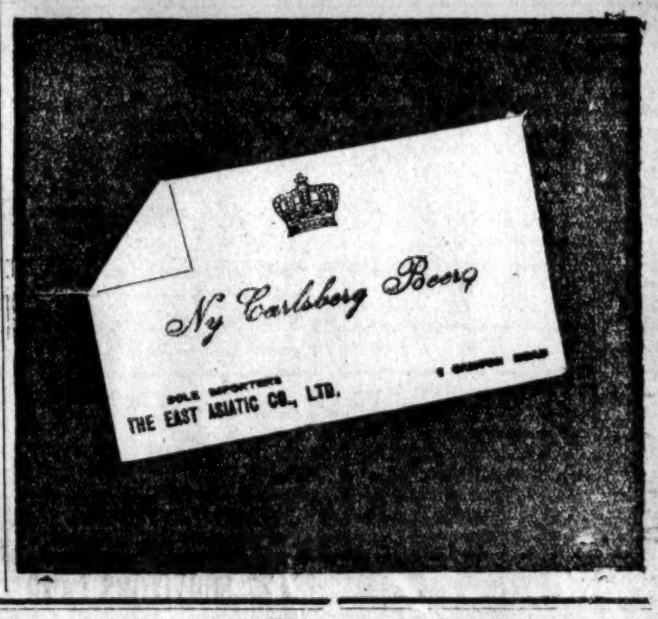

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KOREA BRINGS 3,600 TONS OF MUNITIONS

Bound for Russia—Old P. M. Boat Returns Under New Ownership

Tokio, September 5.—Resuming her trans-Pacific service after an absence of twelve months, the Korea Maru of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, formerly the Korea of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, is again back in Oriental waters. Sailing from San Francisco August 18, the Korea reached Yokohama at 1.30 o'clock Sunday afternoon. She omitted her call at Honolulu. She was the first of the big boats of the Pacific Mail to have been withdrawn from its trans-Pacific line last summer when the Pacific Mail decided to terminate its Oriental run, having sold its fleet to the International Mercantile Marine Company. She was last seen in Yokohama August 21, in her last trip in the Far East when she was on her sixty-second homeward trip bound for San Francisco. She was then commanded by Captain A. W. Nelson, who has been with the Pacific Mail more than thirty years.

Nelson to Command Ecuador

It is learned that Captain Nelson, in command of the liner Ecuador, the first liner of the reorganized Pacific Mail to return to the Oriental waters, will reach Yokohama September 16.

Since the Korea left Yokohama last August, she was commissioned on the trans-Atlantic service, and has been plying between New York and Liverpool. She was mainly engaged in transportation of munitions between the two ports.

While she was on her trans-Atlantic run she was frequently chased by German submarines.

To avoid attack from the submarines the words "U. S. Korea" and a large flag of the Stars and Stripes were painted in bold fashion on bothe sides of the liner, and were illuminated at nights. She has accommodation of 222 saloon passengers, in addition to 50 second class and 654 steerage passengers, but she carried no passengers while she was in service between New York and Liverpool Most of her accommodation for the steerage passengers were demolished and were all turned into cargo space.

T.Ota Pilots Korea

Both the Korea and her sister-ship, the Siberia, were taken over by Mr. Wm. H. Avery, assistant general-manager of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha in San Francisco, and Captain Togo, and Mr. Kent W. Clark June 8 and July 10 respectively in New York. The Korea left New York July 24, arriving at San Francisco August 16. Captain T. Ota, who has been with the T.K.K. for the last twenty-five years, and who reached there from Japan by the Tenyo Maru, took command of the Korea Maru. Sailing from San Francisco August 18, she reached Yokohama Sunday afternoon after a calm trip across the Pacific.

The Korea brought a cargo of 1,800 tons of shipbuilding materials bound for the new Asano Dockyard, also 3,600 tons of munitions bound for Russia which will be sent to Vladivostok by transhipment at Kobe. Eight hundred and thirty sacks of United states mail were brought to Japan and three hundred sacks for the Philippines.

$1,500,000 Gold in Cargo

Gold coins worth $1,000,000 consigned to the Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd., and also $500,000 for the International Banking Corporation in Yokohama were also brought by the Korea Maru. They were taken to their respective consignees by automobile.

The length of the Korea is 575 feet, width 63 feet, and depth 40 feet. She is equipped with quadruple expansion engines, enabling her to sail at a speed of 18 knots per hour. She carries eight life-boats, each accommodating sixty persons. There are also twelve life-rafts and a motor-boat, enough to carry all passengers as well as the crew in time of emergency. Her displacement is 18,000 tons, gross tonnoge 11,276 tons, and registered tonnage 5,657 tons.

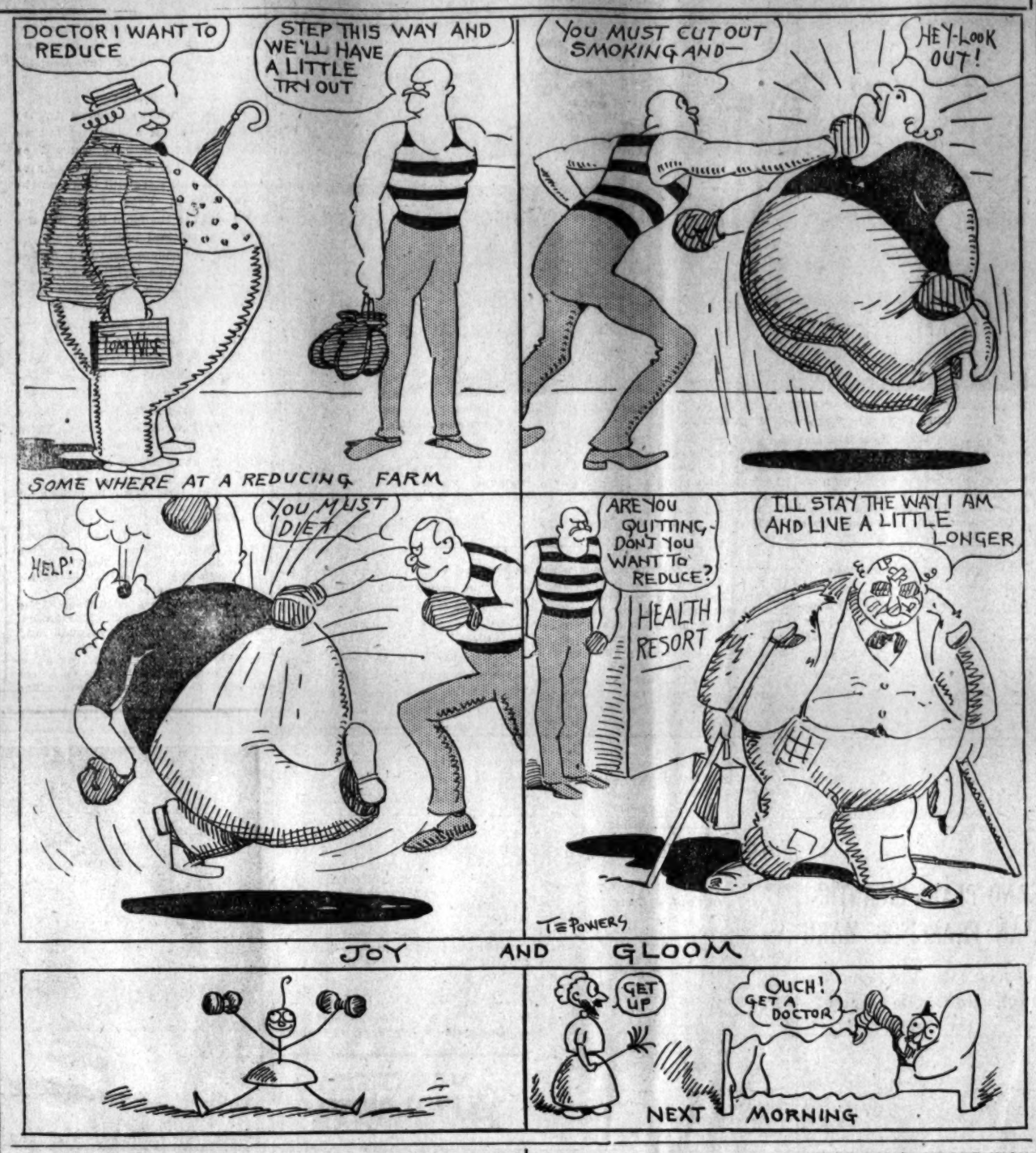
Wireless Communication Cut Off

Because the Korea Maru was equipped with an American wireless telegraph, repeated communications made both by the Toyo Kisen Kaisha in Japan and the Korea Maru were not handled by the Wireless Telegraph Station in Japan, which does not respond to a call from those steamers which are not equipped with the wireless teleg aph apparatus sanct oned by the Japanese Government. The American wireless on board the Korea is in charge of two operators, Mr. F. Mousley and Mr. T. A. Churchill.

The Korea will sail for Nagasaki via Kobe at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning to undergo a thorough overhauling preparatory to having a commission granted by the Japanese Government for her service.

According to the present schedule fixed for the Korea, she will sail on her first trip bound for San Francisco from Nagasaki October 6, Kobe October 9, and Yokohama October 12.

What Shakespeare Missed — By T. E. Powers


DOCTOR I WANT TO REDUCE
STEP THIS WAY AND WE'LL HAVE A LITTLE TRY OUT
SOME WHERE AT A REDUCING FARM
YOU MUST CUT OUT SMOKING AND—
HEY-LOOK OUT!
HELP!
YOU MUST DIET
ARE YOU QUITTING, DON'T YOU WANT TO REDUCE?
HEALTH RESORT
I'LL STAY THE WAY I AM AND LIVE A LITTLE LONGER
T.E.POWERS
JOY AND GLOOM
GET UP
OUCH! GET A DOCTOR
NEXT MORNING

SIX MORE SHIPS SUNK; 127 SURVIVORS LAND

Two British Vessels Torpedoed On Going To Rescue Of An Italian Steamer

London, August 6.—A British cruiser has arrived at Marseilles and disembarked 127 survivors from four vessels sunk by an Austrian submarine, according to a Havas dispatch. The ships destroyed were:

The Greek steamer Tricoupis, 2,387 gross tons, of Cephalonia.

The British steamer Tottenham, formerly the Harewood, 3,106 gross tons, of London.

The British steamer Favonian, formerly the Alwick, 3,049 gross tons, of Newcastle.

The Tottenham and Favonian were unarmed.

The sinking of the Italian steamer Siena, 5,553 gross tons, of Genoa, is reported by Lloyd's.

The Tottenham and Favonian were sunk as they went to the rescue of the Siena, the sinking of which was reported yesterday.

Lloyd's also announces that the Danish steamer Jaegersborg, of 1,797 tons gross, has been sunk. There are twenty survivors.

Lloyds also reports the sinking of the British steamer Mount Coniston. She was a vessel of 3,018 tons.

A Copenhagen dispatch quotes the Norwegian newspaper Tidens Tegn, of Christiania, as announcing that the steamer Aaro, a British vessel of 2,603 tons, owned by the Wilson Line, has been torpedoed by a German submarine.

The Wilson Line stated today that the Aaro left Hull a week ago, and that the Norwegian agents report that two of her lifeboats, with provisions and lifebuoys, were found drifting outside of Tungenacs headland, near Stavanger, Norway. No news of the crew has come to the agents.

TO AVOID SUMMER ILLS.

Many cases of indisposition bordering upon collapse call for attention at this season of the year. They are characterized by an "all-goneness," depression and loss of appetite. The usual complaint is: "I don't know what's wrong, but everything I eat causes indigestion."

Indigestion it certainly is; and in a form that must not be neglected, for it is akin to ptomaine poisoning. It arises after eating cold food that has been allowed to lie too long, or unprotected, after cooking. Such food becomes the home of microbes, which carry their poisonous influence into the blood.

No wonder then, that the whole system suffers so completely. The blood, the nerves and digestive system all become affected. The only reliable help is a blood-tonic, which by renewing and purifying the blood brings the nerves and digestion back to normal tone. Such a blood-tonic is best provided in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, which by making new blood have cured a great number of cases of indigestion, debility and stomach trouble.

So make your digestion strong and your health secure by taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills today. All dealers sell them, also post free, 1 bottle $1.50, 6 bottles $8, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

Free.—"What to Eat"—the Summer Diet Guide. Write for a free copy to above address.

STOP DRUG IMPORTATION

England Can't Buy Cocaine, Except Under License

London, August 2.—The King yesterday signed a proclamation making the importation of cocaine and opium illegal, except under license.

By new provisions under the Defence of the Realm Regulations, which come into force today, it will be illegal to deal in, supply, give, purchase, or be in possession of cocaine, or cocaine preparations, unless it has been prescribed by a duly qualified doctor on a prescription in a special form. Cocaine cannot be supplied more than once on the same prescription, and every prescription must contain the name of the firm by whom and the date when it is to be dispensed. Full records of all authorised sales are to be kept by the dispensers.

All dealings in opium itself are prohibited except in the case of authorised persons or persons holding a general or special permit from the Home Office. The preparation of opium smoking is also made an offense.

The cocaine scandal has figured largely in the courts recently. The "dope" habit, introduced, it is said, by Canadian soldiers, has spread so rapidly in the West End of London and in camps that this special legislation has been urgently demanded by the authorities.

WILL TAKE A FOOD CENSUS

New Step Ordered By Batocki To Conserve German Resources

Berlin, August 6.—Another important move in Herr von Batocki's campaign to conserve Germany's food resources has been taken. A general good census throughout the empire is announced to be completed by September 1.

This will extend even to private households. When the latter contain fewer than thirty members the food census will extend only to stocks of canned and smoked preserved meats and eggs. For the larger households, boarding houses, hotels, restaurants, public and private institutions, stores and factories there is a list of thiry-three food items.

Takers of the food census are empowered to search all premises where they may suspect foodstuffs are stored.

They further have the right to investigate the books of business firms and households. Heavy penalties are fixed for failure to report stocks of food, which are thereupon subject to confiscation.

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and C. Monbaron, Hankow

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Utmost Simplicity. Swift and Efficient. Minimum Size and Weight.
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SPORTS — Latest News of Athletic World — GOSSIP

SHANGHAI-CRICKETERS IN UNINTERESTING GAME

Crowd Becomes Weary of Many Errors and Few See End Of Contest

Today, 4.30 p.m.
Red Sox vs. Blue Sox.

Threatening weather failed to deter a goodly number of spectators from turning out for the Cricket Club-Shanghai baseball contest Sunday. The game was loosely played by the Cricketers and Shanghai's pitching was wild. As a consequence, the game lacked the interest and excitement expected.

Manager Green had the Cricketers on the field at 3.30 and the intermittent showers served more to cool the air than to in any way interfere with the game.

Rosenberger, of the Brooklyn, pitching for the Cricketers, started out with perfect control and fanned six men in the first two innings. In the third, however, Shanghai caught him for a three-bagger, a two-bagger and two singles. From then on he ceased to be effective, Shanghai gathering in all thirteen hits and as many runs.

Hadley, for Shanghai, struck out three, allowed one hit and one free pass in three innings. Bowers relieved him in the fourth, but was ineffective, allowing seven hits, four free passes and hit three batters. Holliday went in in the ninth, struck the first man out, the next went out at second, passed one, hit the next, allowed two hits in succession, passed another, unrecognisable in the darkness and then, to the great relief of all, including the club house coolies, he struck the next man out.

Enthusiasm throughout the game was lacking. Neither team had pep and the Cricketers, on two occasions, with the bases full, failed to have even one coach on the job. Their baserunning was noticeably poor and many an opportunity was overlooked.

This afternoon decides who for the time being shall lead in the local two-team league. The Blues and Reds are even to date, but one must go back this afternoon. All players are requested by their captains to turn up early.

The Sunday score:—

Shanghai	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
McGrath, 2b.	6	1	1	4	1	0
Heubel, 3b.	5	1	2	3	3	1
Pomeroy, r.f.	6	1	2	0	0	0
Bristow, s.s.	5	1	2	1	2	1
Pennywitt, 1b.	5	2	3	5	1	1
Stevenson, l.f.	4	1	1	1	0	1
Oots, c.f.	5	1	0	2	0	0
Brenner, c.	5	3	0	11	3	0
Hadley, p.	2	1	2	0	1	0
Bowers, p.	2	1	0	0	0	0
Holliday, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	45	13	13	27	11	4

Cricketers	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Brandt, 2b.	4	2	0	0	4	0
Lanning V. H., s.s.	6	0	2	1	4	1
Wilson, l.f. and 1b.	5	2	3	7	0	2
Lanning A. E., 3b.	4	0	2	1	0	0
Wheen, r.f.	5	0	0	0	0	0
Main, c.f.	5	1	1	0	1	2
Clifford, 1b. and l.f.	4	1	1	1	0	2
Sellers, c.	5	2	1	14	0	1
Rosenberger, p.	1	1	0	2	2	2
Hunter, p.	0	2	0	0	0	0
Total	39	11	10	27	11	10

Struck out by Rosenberger 10, by Hadley 3, by Bowers 3, by Holliday 2, Hunter 1. Bases on balls off Hadley 1, Bowers 4, Holliday 2, Rosenberger 1. Three base hits—Pomeroy and Heubel. Two base hits Bristow and Lanning A. E. Umpires Messrs. Poland and Tangerman.

LAWN BOWLS

S. L. B. C. v. S. R. C.

This game was played on Sunday on the rinks of the S. L. B. C. resulting in a tie. The scores were as follows:—

S. L. B. C.		S. R. C.	
J. C. Macdougall		F. Jones	
S. Hammond		W. J. Ward	
D. Mennie		E. Thomas	
A. Taylor	25	E. A. Hayward	17
O. Crewe-Read		G. Manwaring	
H. B. Stewart		G. White	
E. L. Hunter		S. Green	
R Simmons	21	S. M. Wallace	19
A. D. Bell		A. Eek	
D. MacDonald		H. Veitch	
F. L. Marshall		E. Phillips	
W. N. C. Allen	17	F. Milner	20
L. Evans		R. J. Bowerman	
J. T. Disselduff		W. S. Featherstonhaugh	
J. J. Sheridan		P. W. Reeves	
G. Dunlop	14	Capt. Spink	21
	77		77

Singles Championship

Two games were played in this series, on Sunday and resulted as follows:—

O. Crewe-Read beat A. E. Hayward in the semi-final, 25-18.

A. A. Malcolm beat J. Burnside in the fourth round, 21-13.

Malcolm will now play Stormes in the semi-final and the winner will meet Crewe-Read in the final.

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Shanghai

Sports Correspondence

That Speedy Motor Boat

Sports Editor THE CHINA PRESS

Dear Sir.—To settle a bet; and it may at the same time interest your other readers, will you enlighten me as to what is the best speed of the motor-boat Cathay as seen skipping over the water on the Whangpoo? Thanking you for the information, Yours truly,

BETTOR.

Reply: According to the owner, the best the Cathay has done over the measured mile is a speed of 30 miles per hour.

Cricketers at Baseball

Sports Editor THE CHINA PRESS

Dear Sir.—A truly disappointing game. It was announced that the Cricketers would have the assistance of Eysinger as captain and catcher, and this would have assisted the team tremendously as he is so familiar with the necessary coaching. True Sellars did exceedingly well as catcher, but "Rosie," who at the commencement played the best game he has shown us here, and was awfully keen, missed the necessary "bucking up" that he would have had from Ike. Failing this and not having that support in the field that he invariably gets from the Brooklyn, he lost confidence and consequently fell off. I noticed one of the Cricketers doing his best to encourage "Rosie" in the orthodox manner by yelling out after a man had been struck out: "That's looking them over, old man." Immediately he had said it he realised he had shouted the wrong thing and what he meant to say was: "That's pitching, old boy." Poor "Rosie" looked at him very much puzzled but when he realised what was meant, it so appealed to him that he couldn't pitch for laughing.

It was of course the thing for Holliday to take out Hadley who had pitched a hard game the day before, but why did Shanghai not play a real Shanghai team. Hadley went out, not into the field but on to the bench, and Bowers who up to that time had not been playing then came in, with Holliday also on the bench, but Shanghai all the time, at the most important places, namely second, third, and catching were playing three of the Brooklyn's first team men. I as a Britisher am not sufficiently up in the rules of the game to know how this is possible.

Had Eysinger captained the team, having seen the last game, he would, without hesitation, have taken a sporting chance and sent up Captain Barrett to bat in place of Wheen in the last innings, with three men on bases. Granted Barrett was not well but he was there and could have taken one chance with the bat. It is a pity he was not sufficiently well to play as his presence in the field would have given greater confidence to the Cricketers.

Given a truly representative Shanghai team against the Cricketers including Eysinger, Rosenberger, and Barrett we should see a very sporting game and I hope before the season is ended such a match can be arranged.

By the bye, when is the Baseball Club going to play the Cricketers at cricket? Also, what about the Brooklyn sending up a cricket team?

SPECTATOR.

J.R. MAIN WINS THE RIFLE CHAMPIONSHIP

W. E. Sauer Finishes Second And A. M. Collaco Third; Details of Scoring

The Competition for the .303 Rifle Championship of Shanghai was completed yesterday. The First Stage (200, 500 and 600 yards) was shot off on Saturday, in the afternoon. Twenty four competed out of 26 entries. The weather conditions were fairly good. The following are the results:—

Names.	200	500	600	Total
1—W. G. Smith..	30	33	33	=96*
2—K. McKelvie..	32	34	30	=96
3—W. E. Sauer..	28	32	34	=94
4—C. H. Rutherford	30	32	32	=94
5—J. R. Main....	32	32	29	=93
6—H. Kodaira...	30	30	32	=92
7—S. A. Ransom.	30	31	31	=92
8—A. M. Collaco.	30	32	30	=92
9—A. C. Crighton	27	32	32	=91
10—B. Y. Woo...	30	28	31	=89
11—T. Watanabe..	31	27	30	=88
12—C. E. M. Thomson	28	31	29	=88
13—F. Bonichi ...	28	29	30	=87
14—G. Y. Woo....	27	29	29	=85
15—W. T. Rose...	30	27	26	=83
16—A. Cabeldu ..	26	28	25	=79
17—S. Inouye	28	18	32	=78
18—T. Spring	21	31	26	=78
19—R. G. H. Cole.	29	27	19	=75
20—C. Matsuno ..	24	24	24	=72
21—Y. Hori	23	24	23	=70
22—M. Iijima	21	27	21	=69
23—D. Inowaka...	26	22	21	=69
24—S. Kuwayama.	28	26	15	=69

* W. G. Smith, winner of special prize in this stage.

Second Stage (300 and 600 yds.)

This was shot off on Sunday, 10th inst. in the afternoon. Only fifteen competed. The weather conditions were unfavorable. The following are the twelve best scores qualified:—

Names.	300	600	Total
1—J. R. Main.....	45	44	=89
2—C. H. Rutherford..	47	40	=87
3—H. Kodaira	46	40	=86
4—W. G. Smith.....	42	42	=84
5—S. A. Ransom.....	42	42	=84
6—W. E. Sauer	42	41	=83
7—A. M. Collaco.....	38	42	=80
8—K. McKelvie	40	38	=78
9—W. T. Rose.....	41	37	=78
10—R. G. H. Cole.....	40	37	=77
11—A. C. Crighton....	34	41	=75
12—F. Bonichi	38	36	=74
13—C. E. M. Thomson.	36	37	=73
14—A. Cabeldu	38	36	=74
15—T. Watanabe	41	40	=71

First and Second Stages Combined

Names.	1st Stages	2nd	Total
1—J. R. Main	93	89	=182*
2—C. H. Rutherford.	94	87	=181
3—W. G. Smith.....	96	84	=180
4—H. Kodaira	92	86	=178
5—W. E. Sauer.....	94	83	=177
6—S. A. Ransom....	92	84	=176
7—K. McKelvie	96	78	=174
8—A. M. Collaco....	92	80	=172
9—A. C. Crighton...	91	75	=166
10—W. T. Rose.....	83	78	=161
11—F. Bonichi	87	74	=161
12—C. E. M. Thomson	88	73	=161
Counted out:			
13—T. Watanabe	88	71	=159
14—A. Cabeldu.....	79	74	=153
15—R. G. H. Cole....	75	77	=152

* J. R. Main, winner of special prize, first and second stages combined.

Third Stage (900 and 1000 yds.)

This was shot yesterday morning. The weather conditions were fine for shooting; a good light and steady one o'clock wind. After firing at the 900 yards, Main topped the list with 75 (possible), next came Sauer with 70, Collaco 69 and Kodaira 68. In adding these scores with those at the 1st and 2nd stages combined, Main kept the lead with 257; next came Sauer with 247, Kodaira and Rutherford 246 each, Smith 242, Collaco 241 and Ransom 240.

At the 1000 yards Collaco topped the list with 66, next came Sauer with 63, Main, Smith and McKelvie with 61 each. The result was that Main won the Gold Medal, Sauer, Silver medal and Collaco, bronze medal. Sauer and Collaco who were in the 5th and 8th places in the 1st and 2nd stages combined, now maintained the 2nd and 3rd places respectively. W. G. Smith deserves great credit for his shooting through the three stages, using the short S.V.C. rifle, and was the only "B" class man of the S.R.A. who secured a prize.

Third Stage.	900	1000	Total
1—J. R. Main.....	75	61	=136
2—A. M. Collaco....	69	66	=135
3—W. E. Sauer.....	70	63	=133
4—C. H. Rutherford.	65	59	=124
5—K. McKelvie	62	61	=123
6—W. G. Smith.....	62	61	=123
7—H. Kodaira	68	54	=122
8—S. A. Ransom....	64	58	=122
9—A. C. Crighton...	62	59	=121
10—F. Bonichi	63	46	=109
11—W. T. Rose.....	49	47	= 96
12—C. E. M. Thomson	53	39	= 92

Final Stage.	1st	2nd	3rd	Total
1—J. R. Main...	93	89	136	=318
2—W. E. Sauer..	94	80	133	=310
3—A. M. Collaco.	92	80	135	=307
4—C. H. Rutherford	94	87	124	=305
5—W. G. Smith..	96	84	123	=303
6—H. Kodaira...	92	86	122	=300
7—S. A. Ransom	92	84	122	=298
8—K. McKelvie..	96	78	123	=297
9—A. C. Crighton	91	75	121	=287
10—F. Bonichi ..	87	74	109	=270
11—W. T. Rose..	83	78	96	=257
12—C. E. M. Thomson	88	73	92	=253

After the names of the winners were declared, Dr. S. A. Ransom, Chairman of the Committee, presented the prizes to the victors.

He congratulated Mr. Main, the winner, for his success, specially mentioning the fact that he obtained a possible, at 900 yards, which constitutes a record for this distance.

After the presentation he proposed a vote of thanks to the "Well-Wisher" who presented the first prize (Gold Medal), and to Mr. Collaco, the Secretary, for his energetic work, and also congratulated him for his fine performance. He said it was very hard for a man to shoot and work at the same time but he did both in a remarkable manner and won the Bronze Medal, 3rd prize. (He was 5th in 1913 and 2nd in 1915).

In conclusion he asked those present to thank Mr. W. C. Powers, Jr., of the U.S.S. Brooklyn, and said that the Association owes him a debt of gratitude for the valuable assistance rendered by the hard working marines, as scorers. Mr. Collaco, the Secretary then proposed a vote of thanks to Dr. S. A. Ransom for kindly distributing the prizes.

Shooting

The monthly cup competition of the First Reserves, S.V.C., took place on Sunday. The ranges were 200 and 300 yards, Bisley targets. The results were:—

1st Reserves "A"

	200	300	Total	H'cap.	Nett
Corp. D. McAlister*	30	32	62	0	62
Pte. J. R. Main†	32	31	63	3	60
Pte. W. O. Lancaster.	29	31	60	0	60
Pte. A. M. Collaco...	30	31	61	3	58
Corp. A. C. Crighton.	30	28	58	3	55
Pte. W. J. Forsyth...	19	28	47	0	47

*First on cup. Future handicap 3.
†Winner of spoon.

1st Reserves "B"

	200	300	Total	H'cap.	Nett
Pte. F. Gates*	30	23	53	0	53
Lieut. S. A. Johnson.	20	26	46	7	39
Capt. J. D. Gordon..	20	20	40	3	37

*Winner of spoon. No competition.

1st Reserves "C"

	200	300	Total	H'cap.	Nett
Major Wingrove*	20	21	41	0	41
Pte. E. Samson†	22	21	43	5	38
Pte. H. W. Strike....	19	17	36	3	33
Pte. J. Carrey.....	18	14	32	0	32
Pte. J. W. Singer....	19	15	34	3	31

*First leg on cup.
†Winner of spoon.

1st Reserves "D"

	2200	2300	Total	H'cap.	Nett
Pte. E. Larsen*	22	25	47	0	47
Pte. W. J. Grey.....	21	8	29	0	29
Pte. N. G. Maitland..	16	10	26	0	26
Pte. G. S. F. Kemp..	14	5	19	0	19

*Winner of spoon. No competition.

There was also a Pool Shoot at 500 yards, which was won by Corporal A. C. Crighton, score 32. He was drawn by Private N. G. Maitland.

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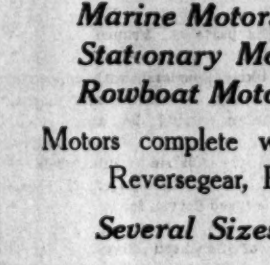
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WEATHER

Fine weather, with northerly breezes on our coasts. Monsoon moderate or reversed in the south.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, SEPTEMBER 12, 1916

The Meaning of Gorizia

(New York Times)

NOT until the war is over, probably, shall we learn certainly who was the master strategist who designed the campaigns of 1916. As long as each of the Entente Allies was going ahead on its own hook, they were all at the mercy of the Central Allies, who were directed from a single point. This disadvantage resulted in the unification of the Entente's disorganized efforts. There is every reason to believe that the supreme directing head now is General Joffre; but whoever it may be, the Entente Allies now, like the Central Allies from the beginning of the war, are acting as one.

Their present aim appears to be the destruction of Austria as an opponent. General Haig has said that "the decision will come in the west," but it seems that the directing mind of the Entente has determined to crush Austria first. Brussiloff's campaign is not simply a brilliant dash or a sledge-hammer blow. He dashes and he hammers, but alternately, at different points—wherever, evidently, he can inflict the most damage on Austria. He threatens Lemberg from two points and then descends on it from a third. Italy pushes ahead in the Trentino, and then suddenly delivers her most destructive blow on the Isonzo. With each of these distressing and damaging attacks, Austria loses more of her resisting power. She has not men enough to save any one point from the slugging blow which is delivered here today and there tomorrow. Germany, apparently, cannot reinforce her any further.

Germany sees, of course, that the plan of the Entente chief is the destruction of Austria, but she does not attempt to foil that plan, as she would have done in the early part of the war, because she must hold on desperately to her western lines. Austria must save herself—which she cannot do. When she is gone, Germany knows as well as does Haig, "the decision will come in the west." She must hold on to the west now, at any cost to Austria. So Gorizia falls today, and Lemberg tomorrow, and Russia and Italy bring the Allies toward the moment of final triumph.

Ohio Speaks at Last

(New York Times)

IT may be that the Middle West has been misjugded. It may be that its spokesmen have not spoken for it. There always did seem to be something queer about the idea that that section was lacking in Americanism. In times past it has been referred to as the backbone of the nation, in contrast to the effete East. The East, if not acknowledging its effeteness, has been a little apologetic. For two years, however, the spokesmen of the Middle West have given the country to understand that the shoe was on the other foot; that the Middle West was populated by individuals who were afflicted with what a distinguished public man calls "the cowardice of prosperity."

That the spokesmen of the Middle West are so afflicted there is no doubt. They have been willing to surrender every American right that any foreigner might not approve of, to haul down the flag whenever the sight of it was obnoxious to anybody. There have not been many opportunities to learn what the silent vote of the Middle West thought of its spokesmen, but there have been a few. La Follette found that truckling to Germany did not get him any votes in Wisconsin, and Bryan found that the German vote could not save him from defeat in Nebraska. But not until yesterday did we get such complete and satisfactory evidence that the Middle West is all right as was furnished in the results of the Ohio primaries, Republican and Democratic.

On the Democratic side ex-Congressman John J. Lentz, a Bryan chieftain of former days, ran for the Senate as the hyphen candidate. His issue was that of forbidding the sale of munitions, warning Americans off armed liners, and generally of obeying whatever suggestion might be made in Berlin. On the Republican side Harry M. Daugherty, one of the best known politicians in the State, ran for the Senate and appealed, like Lentz, to the German vote. He descended to such tactics as assailing Myron T. Herrick, his opponent, for accepting a decoration given by the French Government in acknowledgment of his great work as Ambassador.

The German vote is very strong in Ohio. If Daugherty and Lentz got all of it, however, it was not enough to pull them through. We prefer to adopt another hypothesis, and believe that the Germans themselves voted as Americans and not as Germans. Whatever the reason, the appeal to the cowardice of prosperity, the issue of taking orders from Berlin, did not win in Ohio. The despatches say that Herrick defeated Daugherty by a majority "so decisive as to leave no doubt," and that Senator Pomerene defeated Lentz "by a vote of two or three to one." If the Middle West has been scandalously misrepresented and it is still sturdily American, the rest of the country will rejoice; and its leaders, who so woefully mistook its spirit, will have reason to tremble for their future.

Correspondence

Chang Hsun

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Dear Sir.—Chang Hsun once professed to be a loyal minister of the defunct Ching dynasty; he accepted the honorable title of field marshal and served the Republic. While declaring himself to be a sincere servant of the Republic, he expressed approbation of Yuan Shih-k'ai's monarchical movement. He telegraphed President Li Yuan-hung on his inauguration, pledging obedience and support; he is now obstructing "with heart and soul." His words, we can not fail to see, are always inconsistent with his action.

This general with his thousands of undisciplined troops is a thorn in the side of the Republic, a thorn cherished and bequeathed to us by Yuan Shih-k'ai. During the latter's administration, he committed numerous acts, illegal in nature, unpardonable to a degree.

Why should not our government grant him retirement from service with pension? In refusing again, as he has refused, the Tuchunship of Anhui, he evidently compels our government to take such drastic measures as circumstances permit.

Yours truly,

W. C. PIEN.

Chinkiang, September 11, 1916

With Due Allowances

It happened at a little town in Ohio. A visiting Easterner stood on the veranda of a little hotel there watching the sun go down in a splendor of purple and gold.

"By George-" he exclaimed to an impassive native lounging against a post. "That's a gorgeous sunset, isn't it?"

The native slanted his head a little and looked critically at the glowing west.

"Not bad," he drawled. "Not bad for a little place like Hoopville."

Forewarned

If we are going to be married you must give up smoking," she said.

"Yes," he agreed.

"And drinking,and your club."

"Yes."

"And playing cards for money. Now, doesn't anything else suggest itself to you that you will give up of your own accord?"

"Yes."

"What?"

"All idea of getting married."

Name Enough for Any Job

(From the Cincinnati Enquirer)

James Henry Arthur Clay Tyler Smith Peyton is the porter at the Berwick Hotel, Cambridge, Ohio.

Germany Not Seeking Conquest, Says German

Professor Moritz Julius Bonn Denies That She Would Impose Her Culture on Other Nations by Doctrine of 'Might Makes Right'

Dr. Moritz Julius Bonn, author of the article published below, is a Director of the Commercial University of Munich, Germany. He has also held the posts of Professor of Political Economy at the University of Munich, Visiting Professor at the California State University, 1914; Carl Schurz Professor at the University of Wisconsin, 1915, and Secretary of the Jacob H. Schiff Foundation, Cornell, 1915-16. He is the author of "British Colonization in Ireland," "Modern Ireland and the Agrarian Problem," and "English Economic Problems."

By Prof. Moritz Julius Bonn

IT is often said that a German victory would not merely disturb the balance of power existing in the world before the war, but would upset the standards of morals which have been customary among civilized nations; that it would be a triumph of the principle of national egotism and the affirmation of the belief that "might is right"; that it would nip internationalism in the bud and be the death knell of modern democracy.

Is that really the case? No doubt it would have been a great triumph for the cause of peace if the great European conflict could have been averted—not merely postponed—by international mediation, especially as such a thing was never done before when the security of any nation seemed to be at stake. When England forced the Boer republics into war for fear they might become the nucleus of an independent South African republic she did not ask for mediation. Nor did Russia appeal to an international tribunal when she wanted to push back Japan as a possible competitor in the Far East. The same powers which loudly proclaim today the principle of internationalism stood up for national egotism. The foremost exponent of the new creed, Sir Edward Grey was willing to use force without mediation as late as 1911, when England threatened Germany with war because she considered the compensations to great which Germany was demanding from France for the annexation of Morocco.

In view of these plain facts, the historian of the future will no doubt regret that mediation did not prevent the world wide calamity; he will not acknowledge the claim of the allied statesmen that they stood for just internationalism. For when they proposed the conference for settling the Austrian-Servian Conflict they were well aware of the fact that the whole Servian policy, which ended in the murder of the Austrian Archduke, was instigated by Russia. Russia, supported by her allies, would have participated in and dominated the international conference. Surely the right to instigate political murder and to proteot the Government involved in it by an appeal to a packed international jury is not a part of the higher international morality.

The only lesson which can be learned from the failure of the conference idea is this: Arbitration in vital questions is impossible as long as the powers which are to act as judges are bound by alliances to plaintiffs or defendants. If these alliances, some of them composed of very divergent interests, will play the same part in the future which they have played in the past there will be no room for an international court, for there will be no unbiased judges, and the principle that "might is right" will be maintained as it has been done in the past.

"Might is right" is by no means a German invention. England no doubt wanted to discard it on land, as she had no big standing army; she clung to it tenaciously on the sea, where the permanent superiority of the British fleet was the corner-stone of her naval policy. And the Allies have frequently expressed their fervent belief in it, when, after each defeat, they explained to their supporters that in a short time they would be superior in men and in material. If a handful of British volunteers had stopped the "military machine" of Germany in Belgium, the claim that "right is stronger than might" might perhaps have been made. Leonidas and his three hundred gained immortal glory by making it true when they saved Europe from the onslaught of the mighty East.

The Allies have done nothing of that sort. If they ever succeeded in beating down Germany they could scarcely ascribe their triumph to the righteousness of their cause. They have talked too much about their superiority in men and in wealth; they could not claim that the victory gained by one-quarted billion white men, supported by one-half billion of colored followers, over one hundred and fifty million white men was due to the presence of "right" and the absence of "might." It would only show that numbers do tell, not that "right is might."

And it would scarcely be a triumph of democracy. If this war is won by the Allies, it is won by Russia. She planned it, and her wealth in men is the greatest asset of the Allies. She would profit most by victory, with the exception of Japan. If England came in with a grand dash just to be present at the finish, even that would scarcely be a victory for democracy. It would merely show that England had become successful after she had accepted the principles of "Prussian militarism." After such a success, British aristocracy, which has been losing ground during the latter part of the nineteenth century, would come back into its own again. Having saved Europe by "conscription" it can scarcely be expected to give up that militarism which was the salvation of its country and of itself.

France, no doubt, is a democracy. She has borne greater burdens in this war than any other country. If the Allies should be defeated, it would not be on account of her shortcomings. Democracy, as represented by France, is not responsible for the strategic achievements of the Grand Duke Nicholas. She cannot be called to account for the initial blunders of British military dilettantism—why proclaim her inferiority when she was equal to her tasks? Why saddle democracy with failures which were not its own?

A German victory does not mean that the German institutions of today are just the thing for all the world. It would merely show that German institutions are suitable to the genius of the German people. It would not be a justification of monarchy all over the world; it would not reflect glory on Russian absolutism, which, by the way, is the real despotism. It would not endanger the institutions of other people. A German victory does not mean that Switzerland will cease to be a republic and be governed by a Hohenzollern Prince. It does not put American democracy on trial. The test of American democracy is not European achievements in Europe, but American successes at home and abroad. If American democracy solves its own problems it will be justified and need not fear the competition of foregn institutions.

We want a variety of institutions all over the world, not a dead level uniformity for all people. Nations should stick to their own institutions and develop them according to their own ideas. They need not fear disparagement if different institutions of opposite character flourish under different circumstances. They ought to give up that mischievous idea, born of mediaeval universalism, that they must impress their own institutions on unwilling neighbors. There is no danger that Germany will be influenced by such ideas and try to do missionary work abroad. Quite apart from the intellectual attitude of the German people, which does not favor such universalism, there are twenty-seven different State Constitutions in the German Empire, three of them republican. Even a victorious peace would not give Germany a free hand to overrun the world.

Such a peace would not bring about very great changes in Europe. The occupied parts of France would be given back; Belgium would be released. Very likely Courland, with a population partly German and partly Lithuanian, would be annexed by Germany. Poland would receive autonomy. Austria would probably permit the resuscitation of a somewhat reduced Servia, for Hungary does not want the annexation of a further batch of Southern Slavs. Bulgaria would get the greater part of new Servia; Greece might get a part of Albania; Austria would control the eastern Adriatic coast up to the Greek border. Turkey might lose some outlying districts.

German gains in land, men, and wealth in Europe would be very small, even if the cost of the war was not taken into account. Her colonies would be handed back to her, and in return for the surrender of Belgium and of occupied France she would receive considerable extensions of her possessions in tropical Africa. The addition of some one hundred thousand square miles in tropical Africa would be an important gain to a country like Germany, whose colonial endowment was rather meager; it would not affect considerably the balance of the world's power.

The cost of such a peace would fall mainly on Russia; a large part of the foreign races which she had oppressed systematically would be freed; her efforts to settle the affairs of the Balkan people in her own selfish interest would be defeated for good. If Turkey ever lost Constantinople, Bulgaria or Greece, which have a racial or historic right to it, would get it. Russia's claim to a warm-water port by the territorial control of a country whose inhabitants are not Russian is a flat negation of the much-vaunted principle of nationality. It is no better than would be a German demand for the Orkney and Shetland Islands and the Strait of Dover, which bar her from the free sea so long as they are occupied by the British. It would be a useless sacrifice of the principle of nationality, as well as of common sense. For the Mediterranean is quite as much an inland sea as the Black Sea, so long as England holds Egypt and the Strait of Gibraltar. And it is not very likely that the British Government will prove its faith in the principle of nationality by handing back Egypt, Gibraltar, and Malta to their rightful owners.

Russia, no doubt, will feel somewhat sore, but, as none of her own people are taken away from her, she will be able to organize them according to their own wants. She has been the great incubus on European politics for many years. That will be removed for some time to come. But she will gather strength as time goes on and, let us hope, use it in a wise way. She will always be a neighbor of Germany and Austria, though Poland as a buffer State may intervene. If Poland is successful and continues to live in friendly co-operation with Germany and Austria, the Russian danger will be considerably reduced. But the Polish problem is not easily solved. However well organized an autonomous Poland may be, she cannot ever compromise all Poles within her borders; she will always contain many non-Poles—Ruthenians, Lithuanians, and Jews. It is scarcely fair to expect such an amount of constructive statesmanship from Polish leaders as to avoid all pitfalls. Whatever is going to happen, Germany will be confronted by new problems in the east, the solution of which no victory in battle can assure.

The alliance between Germany and Austria has grown much firmer during the war. Austria may be weaker than Germany, but she is a big and powerful empire which has shown marvelous vitality. She has her own problems and her own ideas. The majority of her people are not Teutons. Even without important new annexation, the Slavic influence in Austria will grow notwithstanding German and Hungarian resistance.

Austria is not a vassal State of Germany. If the Central Powers had been defeated she might have been shorn of her Slavic provinces and brought into a sort of dependency. As it is, she has been rejuvenated; she will be a faithful partner to Germany in European questions, but she would not sacrifice her manhood for wild plans of German world supremacy, the effects of which would fall on her own people.

France no doubt will be saddened, as she cannot recover Alsace and Lorraine; her losses in men and material have been awful; her military valor is shining more brightly than it ever did. It has won her the respect of her German neighbor and greatly increased the strength of her position after the war. Her weight on the western border will not be diminished.

As to England, she is engaged in the first really costly war that she ever has waged. But, as far as the number of human lives is concerned, she will come off fairly well. Her organization of commerce and finance has been excellent. She would deserve nothing but praise for the great organization she has evolved, if it were not for the loquacity of her statesman, who have continually promised goods which they were unable to deliver.

She has shown the world at large that the weapon on which she chiefly relied, sea power, is an excellent secondary instrument, incapable of producing decisive results when used against a strong Continental power. The combined fleet of the Allies has cut off the Central Powers from most of their overseas trade. This is not due to the superiority of the British fleet. It is partly due to geographic position. England holds the keys of the Mediterranean; England and France control the Strait of Dover; the only outlet for German shipping, not directly under the Allies' guns, is the mouth of the North Sea between Norway and Scotland. This opening can be easily patrolled by a fleet stationed in Scotland. Measured by the velocity of modern patrol boats, there is scarcely a greater distance between the Shetland Islands and the Norwegian coast than the width of the Strait of Gibraltar in the days of the sailing vessel. Germany's position here is somewhat similar to that of Russia in relation to the strait at Constantinople. Where geography does not favor British sea power, it has achieved nothing. It has not effected a landing on German soil; it has not kept the German flag away from the Baltic.

Geographical position is but one of the causes of the partial success of the allied blockade. Direct overseas trade in war times is not essential to a country like Germany. The real success of the blockade is due to Russia and France. If they were neutral, Germany could draw from them all the provisions which she might want. The few overseas goods which Europe does not produce would be imported indirectly via France or Russia. Neither of these countries could be forced to prevent the re-exportation of imported goods, as small countries like Holland and Denmark have been, for fear of having their own supplies stopped.

It was the custom in other wars to get such supplies in an indirect way; international law specifically provided for the continuation of this practice, until the Allies broke it. The British Navy has done a great deal of important subsidiary work for the Allies; it has closed a stretch of about 300 miles, stopping Germany's approach to the ocean. The chief blockading is done by the armies on the Continent.

This is not due to want of efficiency on the part of the British Navy. It is due to the inherent limitations of sea power, which this war has clearly brought out. An island country, depending on sea power, can greatly annoy a Continental power. It can destroy its direct overseas trade and interfere with its indirect trade, if the nuetrals permit it. It cannot defeat land power except by an alliance with other land powers. While an island power like England or Japan can be crushed on the sea, a Continental power can only be broken on land or in her outlying possessions.

England is a very dangerous enemy if allied to some continental power; isolated she cannot deal a decisive blow. As her empire is insular, she will always be dependent on sea communications and liable to collapse when they are cut. She can prevent invasion by maintaining a big army; she cannot strike with that army abroad, if no allied or neutral country gives her a chance to land it. The safety of a continental power cannot be destroyed by sea power;

(Continued on Page 7)

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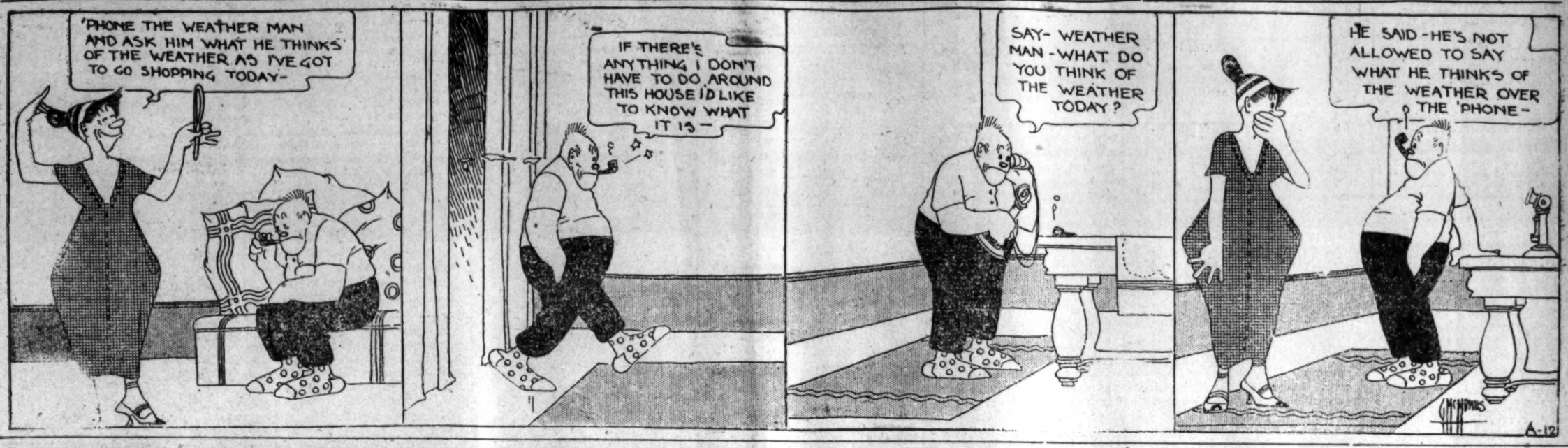
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Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers — Daily Home Magazine Page — A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

Anecdotes of the Famous

In a book of stage anecdotes recently published there is an amusing story of the celebrated Samuel Foote, dramatist and actor, who was born at Truro in 1720 and died at Dover in 1777. While playing in Dublin, Foote introduced a scene in which he mimicked the carriage, speech and personal peculiarities of several local celebrities. The imitations, although presented with a touch of caricature, were not ill-natured, and most of the victims accepted the jest at their expense without protest; but there was one, a well-known tradesman, with several ludicrous little oddities of manner, who angrily resented seeing himself as others saw him.

Collecting a score or more of street urchins, he treated them to supper, gave them each a shilling to secure a seat in the gallery, and promised them another treat the next day if they would hiss Foote off the stage. They promised with glee, but his friends who attended the performance that night reported that not a hiss was heard; on the contrary, the obnoxious scene of mimicry was received with more boisterous applause than ever.

Naturally the man was disappointed. When the next morning, the troops of boys turned up in exuberant spirits, clamorously demanding the promised reward, he repudiated the claim. They in turn were indignant and reproachful.

"Plaze, yer Honor, we did all we could," explained their spokesman, "for the actor man had heard of us, and did not come on at all, at all. And so we had nobody to hiss. But, when we saw your Honor's own dear self come on, we did clap and clap, and showed you all the respect in our power; sure, yer Honor must have seen and heard us?"

* * *

Here is an entirely new story about Rudyard Kipling.

Apropos of his recent series of articles on the work of the submarine heroes, a friend of his suggested that he should write a companion series on the doings of the gallant airmen.

"Perhaps—some day," was Kipling's non-committal reply.

"Oh, but you must," insisted his friend. "Let's see whether we can't hit on a good title."

"Well," answered Rudyard, after a moment or two of cogitation, "what do you think of 'Plane Tales from the Sky'?"

Good Recipes

All measurements are level, standard half-pint measuring cups, tablespoons, and teaspoons being used. Sixteen level teaspoonfuls equal a half-pint. Quantities are sufficient for six people unless otherwise stated. Flour is sifted once before measuring.

Russian Pudding

Two tablespoonfuls granulated gelatin, 1 quart milk, 4 eggs, 1 cupful sugar, 1 teaspoonful vanilla, 1 dozen dry macaroons. Put gelatin and milk together in a double boiler and let stand over a slow heat until the gelatin is dissolved. Beat the egg yolks and sugar together, combine with the milk, and let cook until a coating is formed on the spoon. Stir this mixture into the egg whites beaten stiff and add the vanilla. Line a mould with the macaroons broken in bits and when the pudding mixture is slightly cooled pour it into the mold. Chill for a few hours until stiff. Unmold and serve with whipped cream.

Welsh Rabbit With Milk

1½ cupfuls cheese, cubed or sliced.
2 eggs.
2 tablespoonfuls flour.
½ teaspoonful salt.
⅛ teaspoonful mustard.
Few grains of paprika.
2 cupfuls scalded milk.
2 tablespoonfuls butter (omit if desired).
¼ teaspoonful pepper.

Mix ingredients in the order given in a double boiler top. Add milk and stir over hot water until thick and smooth. Serve on toast or crisp crackers.

Germany Not Seeking Conquest

(Continued from Page 6)

her foreign trade may suffer and her foreign possessions can be kidnapped; only if she embarks on an aggressive overseas policy in foreign lands does she become exposed to decisive blows.

So far as these questions are concerned the war has undoubtedly diminished England's prestige; she will no longer be the proud arbiter in the world's councils. But her own strength has not dwindled; she will be knit more closely with her dominions in a "United Empire" than she ever was before. And since she has learned the art of military organization from the hated Prussian, she will be able to defend herself against all invasion. If she accepts the principle of the free sea, which she herself advocated until lately, she will not be exposed to a policy of starvation. Her world-wide resources in men and treasure would always make her a powerful ally whenever the fate of Europe hung in the balance.

Outside of Europe, Japan has arisen as the new ruler of the East; she is the only belligerent nation to whom this war has given all the blessings of victory without its cost.

Next to her stands the United States. The war, perhaps, has made it more vulnerable in relation to Japan; it has increased American wealth enormously; it has made the United States realize the necessity of organization. And as the Central Powers have shown that a big territorial unit, whose citizens have organizing genius, cannot be starved into submission, even if sea power and land power are combined against them, the United States may safely rely on its own marvelous power. It can easily organize. It has some outlying possessions, to be sure, where it is vulnerable, but none of its vital spots can ever be hit if it relies on its own resources.

It seems pretty clear that even a victorious Germany will be surrounded by States strong enough to make aggression rather risky. She will have powerful neighbors in the future as she has had in the past. The chief problems confronting her will be European problems.

No doubt she will be the strong power in Central Europe, as she has been during the last twenty-five years, not because she is aggressive, but because seventy million people, industrious, well educated and well organized, must be stronger than neighboring nations one-half their size. This is a physical fact, not aggressive statesmanship.

A nation flanked as Germany is, by the oncoming Slavic races in the East and the established nations of Europe in the West, is not at liberty to indulge in foreign adventures. She must aim at concentrating her people within her borders by foreign commerce and industry, not by trying domination over other European races across the sea.

It would be suicidal for her to attempt a settlement in South America. She would have to stake large military and naval forces on the accomplishment of tasks which never could be solved. She would gain the enmity of the United States and all Latin America. By dint of unheard-of military efforts, she might succeed in getting a footing on the Southern continent and the monopoly of trade of some dearly-won colony. But she would lose most of her business with the other South American countries and with the United States as well. She would have to transport a large part of her army to foreign lands and keep them there as a garrison, at the mercy of any sea power or combination of sea powers.

She is invincible as long as she concentrates her strength at home. If she tried to threaten the existence of any nation overseas, be it the United States or any South American nation or a British dependency, she would not long remain a menace to the world. Her strength would ebb away from her in impractical endeavors across the sea, and she would easily succumb to a coalition at home.

The Wonders of New York

Verdun Steele, an English actor, who was last seen in New York as the great actor-manager with Otis Skinner in "Cock o' the Walk" tells an amusing story of his first impressions of New York when he arrived some years ago. He had taken a taxi from the ferry to his hotel and was driving through Times Square when his eye was caught by its central buildings, which seemed to go on and on up in the air like a bally obelisque. As far up as he could see from his seat in the taxi the building was still towering. He wondered what building it was. He took a fleeting glance, and the only name he could find anywhere was just over the door. It read:

"Times Square Subway Station."

"Sakes alive!" thought the awe-struck Mr. Steele, or whatever English actors say when they mean Sakes alive! "If that is a subway station, I must ask this chap to drive me about so I can see an elevated station."

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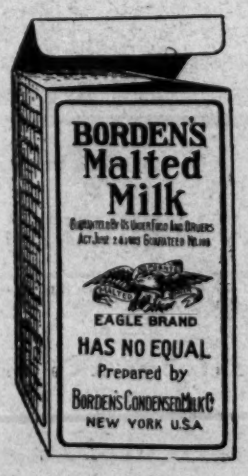

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, September 11, 1916.

Money and Bullion

	Tls.
Mex. Dollars: Market rate:	72.15
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch...	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash	1920
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate, @ 3-½—Tls.	6.57
Exch. @ 72.3—Mex....$	9.09
Peking Bar	—
Native Interest	.05

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	32 1/16
Bank rate of discount	6%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex., Paris on London ....Fr.	28.00
Ex., N. Y. on London....T.T.	$476 1/16
Consols ..... £	—

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	3-½
London	Demand	3-1/16
India	T.T.	226
Paris	T.T.	424
Paris	Demand	424½
New York	T.T.	72⅜
New York	Demand	72½
Hongkong	T.T.	71½
Japan	T.T.	70⅜
Batavia	T.T.	175½

Bank's Buying Rates

London	4 m-s. Cdts.	3-11/32
London	4 m-s. Docy.	3-11/32
London	6 m-s. Cdts.	3-2 1/16
London	6 m-s. Docy.	3-2 1/16
Paris	4 m-s.	439
New York	4 m-s.	75⅜

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR SEPTEMBER

$1—	Hk. Tls.	5.93
Hk. Tls. 1—	Francs	4.72
" " 1—	Marks†	3.86
Gold $ 1—	Hk. Tls.	1.25
Hk. Tls. 1—	Yen	1.57
" " 1—	Rupees	2.53
" " 1—	Roubles	2.40
" " 1—	Mex. $	1.50

† Nominal.

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, September 11, 1916.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

Shanghai Docks Tls. 74.00 Sept.
Anglo-Javas Tls. 12.75
Anglo-Javas Tls. 12.85 cash
Anglo-Javas Tls. 12.90 September
Kota Bahroes Tls. 12.25
Kroewoeks Tls. 20.00
Permatas Tls. 5.25
Shanghai Pahangs Tls. 2.25
Tanah Merah Tls. 1.27½
Semambus Tls. 1.90

Direct Business Reported

Yangtszepoo Cotton (ord) Tls. 5.40
Cathays (ord) Tls. 3.00
Batu Anams Tls. 1.90
Kroewoeks Tls. 20.00
Samagagas Tls. 1.30

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

Shanghai, September 11, 1916.

BUSINESS DONE

Official

Anglo-Javas Tls. 12.85 September
Anglo-Javas Tls. 13.15 October
Anglo-Javas Tls. 12.80 cash
Anglo-Javas Tls. 12.85 cash
Kotas Tls. 12.30 cash
Tanah Merah Tls. 1.25 cash

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, September 9.—Today's rubber prices were:—

Spot: 2s. 2¾d. buyers.

November to December: 2s. 4¼d. Sellers.

Tendency of Market: firm.

Last Quotation, London, September 8:

Spot: 2s. 2¾d. buyers.

November to December: 2s. 3¾d. buyers.

Tendency of Market: steady.

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EUROPE NEEDS NIPPON CEMENT AFTER WAR

Meanwhile Japanese Makers Are Enjoying Record Prosperity

The Japanese cement industry, which showed activity after the Russo-Japanese War, had long been in depression on account of excessive output and the increase in imports, but the European war gave a decided turn to the market.

Owing to the war, the imports of cement totally ceased, while Japanese exports to China, India, South Pacific countries and Australia increased in volume. The relation of demand and supply has become good while, on the other hand, some reactionary movement for long continued inactivity set in the market. There were planned the establishments of many companies and the extensions of existing enterprises, and the demand for small lots of cement also showed increases year by year. Affected by the above fact, the cement market is now assuming such an unusual activity that not only all companies are declining the contract of the forward goods, but also a few have decided the stoppage of business in small lots.

The products of such companies as the Asano and the Nihon Cement are now sold at 7-8 yen, which is exceedingly high, and thus, all cement companies, which now number 15-16 throughout the country, are enjoying great prosperity.

As most of these companies are in possession of mines producing material stone or have the contracts for long period of mining, the price of material stone is always on the same level despite the rise in products. Moreover, other materials, motive power, and labor are as cheap as before the war, which accounts for the successful business results during this term, and the increase in dividends. The Chuho cement, which was long showing a loss account, will declare some dividends this term, whereas the Sakura cement which was long unable to give any dividends, will distribute some profits to shareholders. These two companies, following the general tendency, are also declining forward contract.

Such being the case, all such companies as Iwaki, Saga, Toba, Miye, Aichi, Onoda, Asano, Nihon, Kidzugawa, and Tosa, will be able to declare some dividends during this term, of which Nihon cement and Aichi cement will better the dividends over 20 per cent, which is 12 per cent more than the previous term.

It is expected that the reconstruction work of buildings destroyed by the war will give rise to the demand for cement after the war while there is a possibility that American and Japanese cement makers will be able to extend their influence to Europe in substitution of those who were obliged to abandon the business. It is also expected that, in next term, cement will be sold over 5-6 yen, which is unusually high; it will do much towards still further tightening the market during the latter half of the year, and the increase of dividends of all cement companies will be conspicuous after this term.

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.

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The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

Incorporated under the Hongkong Ordinances.

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A British Company

Issuing all forms of Life, Endowment and Annuity Polices at current rates.

Assurance Fund (31-3.'15) Tls. 9,069,647.72

Assurances in force exceed Tls. 31,700,000.00

Head Office—SHANGHAI

Agencies throughout Asia.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

NEW HIGH LEVELS IN COTTON MARKET

Action of Prices as Much A Surprise to the Bulls As To the Bears

New York, August 8.—It is only fair to say that the action of the cotton market yesterday was probably as much of a surprise to the bulls as it was to the bears. Fluctuations indicated much nervousness, but at the same time furnished indubitable proof of technical strength. The best evidence of this is supplied by the fact that the day's news developments were bearish, but the market reached new high levels. In fact, the top quotations of yesterday surpassed any record at this stage of the season for forty years. The new crop months did not touch the high levels reached yesterday even in the famous Scales campaign of 1909-10. Prices, of course, went higher later in that season, but the 14c level was not reached until late in the autumn.

Liverpool was disappointing yesterday and private cables stated that the market there, which had opened good on Continental buying, declined rapidly later on general selling influenced by reports of rains in Texas. The opening here was at a decline of 4 to 10 points. There was some further recession on reports of good rains all over the heaviest producing sections of Texas, where precipitation in some cases ran as high as two inches. Oklahoma also received good ruins, and the fear of drought is practically eliminated.

In spite of these favorable crop developments, the market showed great absorptive powers, and after the first wave of selling had subsided prices advanced rapidly to new high levels and closed at a net gain of 16 to 19 points.

The bulls appeared to be very confident of higher prices. Some of the market leaders admit that Texas does not need any more rain, but in spite of this they are buying heavily in the confident expectation of a further rise.

The British Board of Trade returns on exports of yarns and cloth for July shows further gains over last year in yarns, with a falling off in shipments of cloths. The yarns exported amounted to 15,000,000 yards, against 13,052,000 yards last year. Exports of cloth for the month amounted to 471,000,000 yards, against 538,000,000 yards last year.

The market closed very steady.

CHINA BUYS MORE AMERICAN CARS

Importing a Larger Number Of Both Passenger And Commercial Motor Vehicles

New York, August 6.—One of the most recent developments in Chinese trade with this country has been the increasing number of motor vehicles, both passenger and commercial, which China has been importing. Among these the electric vehicle is prominent.

The American Consul at Shanghai reports:

"At the present time (April, 1916, the number of passenger automobiles licensed in the International Settlement has reached 559. In addition to the above, licenses have been issued in the French Concession covering 148 passenger cars, making a total of 707 pasenger automobiles licensed at Shanghai.

"The customs statistics show that during the year 1914. 217 motor cars were imported into Shanghai. Of this number 46 were shipped to other ports in China.

"During the year 1914 the Shanghai International Settlement Municipality issued nine licenses for trucks and thirteen during 1915. Excepting one truck each of five, four, and two tons, the remainder were from three quarters to one and one-eighth tons each.

"The taxes on motor vehicles, per quarter, are as follows: Motor cycles, $3; private motor car, $6; public motor cars, $9.60, and motor vans and trucks, $21."

POPULATION OF CHOSEN

Only Three Hundred Thousand Japanese in the Peninsula

Tokio, September 5.—According to the latest investigation made by the Government General the population of Chosen is 16,278,389 and the number of households 3,117,962. The Japanese inhabitants number 303,659 (86,209 households), that of Koreans 15,957,630 (3,027,463 households), that of foreigners including Chinese 17,100 (4,290 households), Classified according to occupations, says the Seoul Press, those engaged in agriculture form the majority with 14,073,000 persons, and those engaged in commerce, technical industry, and official business come next in order with 910,000,223,000 and 257,000. There are also 236,000 persons unemployed or who failed to report their occupations.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.....	$745 B.
Chartered.....	£52.
Russo-Asiatic.....	R. 250.
Cathay, ordy.....	3 B.
Cathay, pref.....	6 S.
Marine Insurances	
Canton.....	$395 B.
North China.....	155 B.
Union of Canton....	$945.
Yangtsze.....	$255 B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire.....	$154 B.
Hongkong Fire.....	$390 S.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref....	Tls. 128.
Indo-China Def.....	109s. S.
"Shell".....	Tls. 17½ B.
Shanghai Tug.....	Tls. 50.
Shanghai Tug.....	Tls. 18 B.
Kochien.....	
Mining	
Raub.....	Tls. 10 B.
Oriental Cons.....	39s. 6d.
Philippine.....	Tls. 2¼ S.
Raub.....	Tls. 2½ B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock.....	Tls. 130 B.
Shanghai Dock.....	$74.
New Bay. Works....	Tls. 10¼.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf.....	Tls. 85
HongKong Wharf....	$84 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-Branch Land..	Tls. 95 B.
China Land	Tls. 50 N.
Shanghai Land.....	Tls. 94 B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 8.
Central Stores.....	$5½ B.
China Realty (ord.).	Tls. 80 B.
China Realty (pref.).	Tls. 50 B.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo.....	Tls. 150
E-wo Pref.....	Tls. 107 B
International.....	Tls. 77½ B.
International Pref...	Tls. 75.
Laou-kung-mow.....	Tls. 65.
Oriental.....	Tls. 35 B.
Shanghai Cotton.....	Tls. 99.
Kung Yik.....	Tls. 14¼ B.
Yangtszepoo.....	Tls. 5.40 B.
Yangtszepoo Pref....	Tls. 101 B.
Industrials	
Anglo-German Br'y...	$93 N.
Butler Tile.....	Tls. 23 N.
China Flour Mill....	Tls. 6 S.
China Sugar.....	$18. 110 B.
Green Island.....	Tls. 9½ B.
Langkats.....	Tls. 26½ B.
Major Bros.....	Tls. 5.
Shanghai Sumatra...	Tls. 160.
Stores	
Hall and Holtz.....	Tls. 16½ B.
Llewellyn.....	$80.
Lane, Crawford.....	$96 B.
Moutrie.....	$35.
Watson.....	Tls. 6½ B.
Weeks.....	Tls. 18 B.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma.....	Tls. 14 B.
Amherst.....	Tls. 1¾
Anglo-Java.....	Tls. 12.85 B.
Anglo-Dutch.....	Tls. 7 S.
Ayer Tawah.....	Tls. 39.
Batu Anam 1913....	Tls. 1.90 Sa.
Bukit Toh Alang....	Tls. 5¾ B.
Bute.....	Tls. 2 B.
Chemor United.....	Tls. 2.12½
Chempedak.....	Tls. 16
Cheng.....	Tls. 3.90 B.
Consolidated.....	Tls. 4 B.
Dominion.....	Tls. 14½ B.
Gula Kalumpong....	Tls. 10
Java Consolidated....	Tls. 21¼ B.
Kamunting.....	Tls. 9¼.
Kapala.....	Tls. 1.10 B.
Kapayang.....	Tls. 33 B.
Karan.....	Tls. 15½.
Kota Bahroes.....	Tls. 12¼ B.
Kroewoek Java.....	Tls. 20 B.
Padang.....	Tls. 16½ B.
Pengkalan Durian....	Tls. 11¾.
Permata.....	Tls. 5¼ B.
Repah.....	Tls. 1.60 B.
Samagagas.....	Tls. 1.30 Sa.
Seekee.....	Tls. 9 B.
Semambu.....	Tls. 1.90 Sa.
Senawang.....	Tls. 18½ B.
Shanghai Klebang...	Tls. 1.17½ B.
Shanghai Malay.....	Tls. 8½ B.
S'hai Malay-Pref....	Tls. 15 S.
Shanghai Pahang....	Tls. 2¼ B.
Sungala.....	Tls. 1.60
Sungei Duri.....	Tls. 13¾
Sua Manggis.....	Tls. 6¼ B.
S'hai Kelantan.....	Tls. 1 B.
Shanghai Seremban..	Tls. 1.35
Taiping.....	Tls. 2.80
Tanah Merah.....	Tls. 1.27½ Sa.
Tebong.....	Tls. 27¾ B.
Ulobri.....	Tls. 2½
Ziangbe.....	Tls. 7¾ B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber..	Tls. 110 B.
Culty Dairy.....	Tls. 11.
S'hai Elec. and Asb..	$2 N.
Shanghai Trams.....	Tls. 89 B.
Shanghai Gas.....	Tls. 24 B.
Horse Bazaar.....	Tls. 30.
Shanghai Mercury...	Tls. 30.
S'hai Telephone.....	Tls. 90 B.
S'hai Waterworks...	Tls. 281.

S., Sellers. Sa., Sales. B., Buyers.

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LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for September 9 was 106 tons and for September 10, 106 tons."

Fighting Developing Into Aerial Combat

Aviators' Activity Increasing On All Fronts; Raids On German Depots

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 11.—The feature of the communiques is the increasing aerial activity on all fronts, which is developing literally into a war in the air. Fighting at close quarters is going on on the French front, in which machine-guns play a prominent part. Many of the French aeroplanes attacking Chaulnes made two journeys to replenish their supply of bombs.

Seven aeroplanes raided the Kovel-Rojistche Railway.. A Russian aviator tackled two, which fled. There were numerous air-fights in the region of Riga, in which the Germans were always beaten off.

Rumanian aeroplanes bombed Turtukai.

An official message says: Naval aeroplanes attacked the railway siding and ammunition dumps at Lichtervelde, on the 9th and returned safely.

Naval aeroplanes carried out an attack yesterday morning on the enemy's aerodromes at Ghistelles and Handzaeme. A large number of bombs were dropped, with satisfactory results. All our machines returned safely.

MANY VICTORIA CROSSES

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 10.—The Gazette announces that the Victoria Cross has been conferred on the following officers and men for most conspicuous gallantry in the field: Temporary Major Stewart Walter Loudoun-Shand; Captain Adrian Carton de Wiart; Temporary Lieutenant Geoffrey St. George Cather; Temporary 2nd Lieutenant Donald Simpson Bell; Sergeant-Major Nelson Carter, of the Royal Sussex Regiment; Corporal George Sanders, of the West Yorkshire Regiment; Private James Hutchinson, of the Lancashire Fusiliers; Private William Macfadyean, of the Royal Irish Rifles; Private Robert Quigg, of the Royal Irish Rifles; Private James Miller, of the Royal Lancaster Regiment; Private William Short, of the Yorkshire Regiment; Private Thomas Turrall, of the Worcestershire Regiment; Private Theodore Veale, of the Devonshire Regiment; Drummer Walmer Ritchie, of the Seaforth Highlanders; Private William Frederick Faulds, of the South African Infantry; 2nd Lieutenant Arthur Seaforth Blackburn, of the Australian Infantry; Privates Thomas Cooke, William Jackson, John Leak and Martin O'Meara, of the Australian Infantry.

At Windsor Castle, the King conferred the Victoria Cross on Lieutenant Robinson.

CHINA'S FINANCES

The China Times reports:—The financial report for the latter half of this year, prepared by the Minister of Finance, is as follows:

Revenue—	
Salt Gabelle	15,000,000
Customs Revenue—native Customs	3,000,000
Maritime Customs—	
Not for the use of the Central Government....	5,000,000
For the use of the Central Government	10,000,000
Tax on tobacco, spirits and wines and other revenue of Government properties	5,000,000
Expenditure—	
Redemption of loans	40,000,000
Military and Police	31,000,000
Administrative expenses ..	10,000,000
Travelling expenses	2,000,000
Teaching Imperial House..	2,000,000
Parliament	1,500,000
Defence of the border provinces	1,000,000

There are considerable deficits in the military expenditure and no small extraordinary expenditure and the total deficit reaches $50,000,000. Besides the expenditure to settle all the accounts of the provinces, the funds for the conversion of notes of the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications and the expenditure for Provincial Assemblies will need about $30,000,000. Therefore, unless $90,000,000 is found, besides the revenue, the year's expenditure can not be covered.

YOKOHAMA BANK'S PROFIT

Tokio, September 11.—On September 9th, at the general meeting of the shareholders of the Yokohama Specie Bank, the accounts for the first half year of 1916 were passed, showing a gross profit of Yen 24,760,000. The meeting also passed a dividend of 12 per cent for the half year.

PLANES BOMB RUMANIANS

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Berlin, September 8.—The Admiralty reports: German naval aeroplanes, on September 4, in co-operation with Bulgarian land and sea forces, successfully bombed Rumanian batteries and entrenched infantry positions on the Dobrudja, also the railway station and oil tanks at Constanza.

Shipping Bulletins

A typhoon is reported to be passing through Ballingtang Channel, travelling W. N. W. and is now, according to the signals on Signal Hill, northwest of Luzon, Unless its course changes it is likely to strike Hongkong or in the near neighborhood. The latest signals hoisted in Hongkong indicated that the typhoon was within the 300 mile limit, and situated south-east of the Colony. As a consequence of this mail boats bound for Manila have cancelled their sailings temporarily. The Manila Observatory, in a message to Hongkong gave the position of the typhoon as about 119 degrees Long. E. and 20 degrees Lat. N. moving W. N. W.

* * *

The steamer Wisley, which was recently refloated after running aground in Vungro Bay, is now lying at the Hunghom Docks, HongKong.

* * *

News of the death of Captain Squance, one of the special officers of the Salvage Association, has been cabled from Cape Town. He went there about three months ago to look after the stranded steamer Rangatira and her cargo, and quite recently he was in the Ping Suey, ashore in the same waters. He had done valuable work for underwriters in various parts of the world, and his death is greatly regretted.

* * *

As a result of allegations of ill-treatment, overwork and breach of contract as to the payment of war zone wages, six members of the crew of the American steamer Howick Hall are now walking the streets of Manila, and their places have been filled by Filipino seamen, who signed on at current ocean wages. No action was taken by the Customs authorities on the complaints filed by the different members of the crew, who, at the examination held at the Customs house, failed to sustain their allegations. Though Captain Black was thoroughly disgusted with the behavior of the kickers, yet he was willing to let them remain on board his ship until they reached an American or European port, and it was only at their own request, that he paid them off and filled their places with Filipino seamen.

* * *

Manila, September 1.—With much mystery surrounding its departure, the well known coastwise steamer Chiat Yek, formerly the Robert Poizat, now owned and operated by Siy Cong Bieng and Company, and commanded by Captain Galleros, sailed Wednesday afternoon under special charter for Swatow, China. The only passengers on board were Lym Fook-yuan, the well known Chinese aviator and Enrique C. Soler, listed as a Spanish business man going to Saigon, French Indo-China. In addition to a considerable quantity of coal she took out 13 packages, forming the different parts of a complete Curtiss combination hydroplane, a small quantity of gasoline and motor oil.

On her arrival at Swatow, China, the steamer will be released from its present charter, and proceed direct to Saigon at which port she will load rice for the Philippines.

The departure of the Chiat Yek marked the culmination of six weeks' efforts on the part of the aviator, representing a large semi-official Chinese concern, to obtain transportation to Swatow. These efforts included negotiations with the insular authorities for the charter of the revenue cutter Gilbert, and later the coastguard cutter Pollilo. Though the Government was offered a handsome sum for the use of these steamers, including a financial guarantee against possible loss, the applications for charter were turned down by the Governor General. Afterwards the military authorities were approached.

Objection on the part of British government authorities at Hongkong to the shipment of any part of any aeroplane to that port made it impossible for the aviator to ship his machine by the regular route. He gave as his reason for desiring to go to Swatow that he had a number of contracts for exhibition flights in Southern China.

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkew market, as compiled on September 5, 1916.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	"	16-20
Pork	"	25-30
Veal	"	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	20-25
Cod	"	14-16
Mandarin	"	30-50
Mackerel	"	20-25
Pomfret	"	20-25
Salmon	"	none
Samli	"	none
Soles	"	25-35
Whitebait	"	20-25
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	"	40-80
Eggs	per doz.	16-20
Fowl	per lb.	18-20
Geese	each	50-$1
Hare	"	none
Partridge	"	none
Pheasant	"	none
Pigeons	"	18-20
Plover	"	none
Quail	"	none
Snipe	"	14-16
Turkey	" per lb.	45-50
Teal	each	none
Wild Duck	"	none
Wild Geese	"	none
Woodcock	"	none
Wild Pigeon	"	none
Fruit		
Apples	per lb.	10-15
Apricots	"	none
Bananas	"	5-6
Cherries	"	none
Cocoanuts	each	15-20
Chestnuts	per lb.	15
Figs	per doz.	3-5
Grapes	per lb.	12-18
Lemons	each	6-7
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	10-20
Oranges	per lb.	none
Peaches	"	15-20
Persimmons	"	6-8
Pineapples	each	8-10
Peeboes	per lb.	none
Plums	per lb.	15-20
Pumeloes	each	15-20
Pears	per lb.	10-16
Strawberries	"	none
Walnuts	"	8-10
Vegetables		
Artichokes	each	none
Asparagus	per doz.	15-25
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Broad Beans	"	4-5
Beetroot	per bunch	1-2
Cabbages	each	4-6
Celery	per bunch	2-3
Carrots	each	3-4
Cauliflower	each	none
Egg Plant	per lb.	4-5
French Beans	per lb.	5-6
Green Corn	each	1-2
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	50-90
Onions	per lb.	2-3
Peas	"	none
Potatoes	per-pic.	$1.50-1.80
Parsnips	per lb.	2-3
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	5-6
Tomatoes	"	3-5
Turnips	per bunch	none
Grain and Flour		
Flour, American	per 50 lb.	$4.50
Flour, Shanghai	per 50 lb.	$2.40
Rice	per 200 lb.	$8.20
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottles	20
Chinese dairies	"	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.90
Bran	"	$2-10
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton Tls.	9.50
Stove Coal	" Tls.	16.50
Firewood	per 60 bundles	$1.00

E. KILNER.

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is the man or woman who has tested by personal experience the curative qualities of Beecham's Pills. Under the safe, gentle, but powerful influence of this corrective, a host of troubles that used to make life miserable, have been shaken off. Dyspepsia, headaches, and want of tone, to mention but a few, have disappeared; and now they enjoy the blessing of sound robust health. Little wonder that so many rely securely upon this favourite medicine! What Beecham's Pills have done for thousands they can do for you.

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BEECHAM'S PILLS.

There is yet another point that you should mark on the tablet of your memory. Beecham's Pills, in addition to their acknowledged value in kidney, liver, and stomach disorders, have a specially beneficial effect in such ailments as are peculiar to women, many of whom endure needless pain and ill-health through ignorance of this important fact.

Sold everywhere in boxes, price 9½d (36 pills) 1/1½ (56 pills) & 2/9 (168 pills).

For those Hot Scones USE

"ROYAL" Baking Powder

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For paper of any kind

See

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Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital.....£1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

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The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

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Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taiping
Delhi	Manila	(F.M.S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy (Lower
Haiphong	New York	Burma)
Hankow	Peking	Tientsin
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,
Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-Chine

Capital .....Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves .....Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mongtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papeete	
Hankeou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais, Banque de Pari et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital .....Frs. 50,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London Office: 3 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT,
Governor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.
ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.
PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
LYONS AND MARSEILLES comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN,
manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 18,000,000
$33,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.

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Chief Manager:
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Calcutta	Lumpur	S. Francisco
Canton	London	Shanghai
Colombo	Lyons	Singapore
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Hankow	Manila	Tientsin
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Iloilo	New York	Yokohama

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A. G. STEPHEN.
Manager.

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Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid) 45,000,000
Reserve Fund 22,000,000
Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government 3,500,000
Reserve Fund 1,733,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
PARIS: Societe General pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
LYONS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Hailan	Peking
Calcutta	Hankow	Shanghai
Chanchun	Harbin	Tientsin
(Kwan-chendze)	Hongkong	Tsingtau
Chefoo	Newchwang	Vladivostock
Dalny (Dairen) c-A	Nicolayowsk	Yokohama

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES:
J. JEZIERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-up Capital $200,000

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000
Paid-up Capital $10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Moukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Taels at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday. 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotta.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,
manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(*Established* 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed ...Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up ..... „ 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 20,800,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Singapore
Changchun	Lyons	Sydney
Dalny	Mukden	Sinanfu
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Harbin	Newchwang	Tientsin
Hongkong	New York	Tokio
Honolulu	Osaka	Tsingtau
Kobe	Peking	

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places n Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 550,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers.
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore.	

Shanghai Branch,

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Taal Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained an application.

C. T. BEATH.
Acting Manager.
7 Nanking Road.
9753

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

Established 1824.
Paid-up Capital—
Guilds. 55,000,000 (about £4,603,666)
Reserve Fund—
Guilds. 9,925,431 (about £827,120)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tandjong Balei
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djember	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatap
Kota-Radja	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar	Singapore	
Medan	Soerabaia	

London Bankers:—
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ld.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. L. WYNBERG,
Acting Agent.

THE BANK OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA, LIMITED

3 Nanking Road: Tel. Nos. 3893-4492

CHARTERED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, 1914
"THE PREMIER CHINESE BANK IN THE ORIENT."
Head office: Peking

Authorised Capital .. $20,000,000.00
Subscribed Capital .. 14,000,000.00
Fully Paid Up Capital 4,000,000,.00
Liabilities $10,000,000.00

Board of Directors:
Chairman: Mr. Wang Yi-tang, ex-Tartar General of Mongolian Frontier and now General Advisor to Yuan Shih-k'ai.
Vice-Chairman: Mr. Feng Ling-peh, President of the United Chamber of Commerce in Peking.
Mr. Chin Char, Chairman of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour of the Central Board of Commerce.
Mr. Tao Te-kuang, M. A., Cornell University, U.S.A., ex-Commissioner on Foreign Loans, now Commissioner on Currency Reform and Advisor on Finance to Li Yuan-hung.
Mr. Liu Ming-chee, Financier and Capitalist, Managing Director for the Chinese Frontier Trading Corporation.
BRANCHES and Sub-Branches in the provinces and Territories of China.

Bankers:
The Eastern Bank, Ltd., London, National Bank of Commerce, New York.

FOREIGN AGENCIES:

Amsterdam	Manila	Seattle
Bangkok	Malta	Somarang
Batavia	Melbourne	Singapore
Benkolen	Milan	Soerabaya
Bombay	Moscow	Sydney
Calcutta	New York	Tokio
Cheribon	Osaka	Vladivostock
Hongkong	Padang	Wellington
Honolulu	Paris	Yokohama
London	Rangoon	
Macassar	San Francisco	

CURRENT ACCOUNT kept in Tales and Dollars; interest allowed in Taels at 2½% per annum, in Dollars at 1½% per annum on the daily balance of over Taels or Dollars 200 respectively.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank transacts every description of Exchange and Banking business, issues drafts and letters of credit on the above Branches and Agencies.

Advances made on approved securities and local bills discounted.

C. T. HSU, Manager.
YUSHU CHIN, Sub-Manager.
March 18, 1913.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
60 Wall Street, New York

London Office:
26 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up...U.S. $3,250,000.00
Reserve and Undivided Profits 3,628,988.77
U.S. $6,878,988.77

Branches at:

Bombay	Hongkong	Singapore
Calcutta	Kobe	San Francisco
Canton	London	Tientsin
Cebu	Manila	Yokohama
Colon (P.C.Z.)	Medellin	Peking
Hankow	Panama	Shanghai

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Bank is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba and South America:—BUENOS AYRES, HABANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO SANTOS, SAO PAULO.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG,
Manager
1A Kiukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5559.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital.... Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum
For 6 months at 4% per annum
For 12 months at 5% per annum
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912

Authorised Capital ...H. $32,000,000
Subscribed and Paid-up Capital .....H. $1,357,850
Reserve Fund ..... H. $70,000

Head Office:
6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% p.a. on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum
For 6 months at 4% per annum
For 12 months at 5% per annum
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

IUKUUN,
Manager

Passengers Departed

Per C.M. s.s. China for San Francisco:—Mrs. Struenpf, Mrs. Anna Wegner, Mr. Siegel, Mr. F. Gruder, Mr. C. Rathmann, Mr. Therdore Feldjung, Mr. Max Dubois, Miss Rachel Lu, Mr. H. Dionepius, Mr. G. Behakhen, Mr. Kurt Hammer, Mrs. M. Wugala and child, Mr. T. Moroni, Mr. M. Salter, Mr. Sandor Koraes and Mr. Victor Yeney. For New York:—Miss C. Bohm and child and Mrs. T. Hermanns.

Per P. and O. s.s. Namur for Yokohama:—Mr. W. B. O. Middleton. For Kobe:—Mr. A. M. Stuart.

Per C.M. s.s. Haean for Foochow:—Miss Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Leary and 2 children, Mr. J. Sataki, Mr. Young Sing-po, and Mr. McLorn.

Per I.-C. s.s. Kutwo for Hankow:—Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Garden, Mr., Mrs. and Miss J. G. White, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Cottrell and Mr. L. Goodman.

Siccawei Weather Report

10.—Intermittent showers during day and night at the mouth of the Yangtze. The winds veer from the S.W. to the N.W. and the N., while the depression of the Yellow Sea makes away towards the Sea of Japan. Pressure falling and rain in the Philippines.

11.—Fine cool weather with fresh Northerly breezes.

Meteorological Readings

Monday, September 11, 1916.

WEATHER.	4 a.m.	9 a.m.
Bar. at Centg., mm	757.15	758.99
" " inches.....	29.88	29.32
Variation mm. for 24 h ..	-1.42	-1.16
Variation mm. for 12 h ..	-0.46	-1.15
Wind { Direction	SSE	SSE
Wind { Kilom per hour ..	14	21
Wind { Miles	8.7	1.40
Temperature { Cen	25°0	29 0
Temperature { Fahr	77.0	85.1
Humidity: co	90	75
Nebulosity: 0-10	4	1
Rainfall mm	—	—
Rainfall inches	—	—

AMUSEMENTS

THE Apollo THEATRE

Programme for September 12th, 13th and 14th

Your last opportunity to see
"THE MYSTERIES OF THE GRAND HOTEL"
A Series of Twelve Sensational Photo-Plays.
Tonight, showing 11th and 12th Series (the last two), entitled:
"THE MAN ON WATCH"
and
"THE MAN IN IRONS"
These are easily the best of all the series. The revolver duel in the spacious lobby of the Grand Hotel and the battle between the Secret Service Agents and the criminals, are two of the sensational incidents.

Pathe's British and French Gazettes
Depicting latest events of interest.
"Love and Sour Notes"
L-Ko Comedy.
"Zephirin at the Seaside"
Comic Play.
"Lovers' Post Office"
Keystone Comedy, featuring Roscoe Arbuckle

VICTORIA THEATRE

Showing For Two Nights Only
Tuesday, 12th and Wednesday, 13th Sept.
"THE LADY OF THE CAMELIAS"
In Five Acts
LAST FEW NIGHTS OF
MISS KITTY RAYNER
and
MISS MABELLE

OLYMPIC THEATRE

PROGRAMME
For Wednesday, 13th & Thursday, 14th Sept.
"ANCIENT GREECE"
Interesting
"THE BANDIT'S DAUGHTER"
Drama in Three Parts
NEW GAUMONT GRAPHIC
"MRS. COOK'S COOKING"
Comedy
"MABEL IS LOST AND WON"
Keystone Comedy

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE

Corner of Woochang and Chapoo Roads
PROGRAMME
For Tuesday and Wednesday, 12th and 13th September.
"Million Dollar Mystery"
9th and 10th Episodes, entitled:
"The Leap from an Ocean Liner"
"Shanghaied."
"Rough But Romantic"
A Very Amusing L-Ko Comedy
"THE MASQUERADER"
Highly Interesting Chaplin Comedy
Dress Circle Seats.....30 Cents.
NEW PROGRAMME
For Thursday, 11th and 12th Episodes
"Million Dollar Mystery"
Also
A Double-Reel Chaplin Comedy

St. George's Gardens

Bubbling Well
Open-Air Cinema Theatre
Every evening 9.15 p.m.
Change of Programme
Every Tuesday and Friday
For reservation of boxes or seats
Telephone WEST 802

You can 'phone your WANT AD. now.---Tel. 1432.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept 12	4.00	Vancouver B. C.	Monteagle	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 15	D.L.	New York via Panama	Eurymachus	Br.	B. & S.
" 19	P.M.	Seattle Tacoma	Manila maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 20	..	S. F'cisco via Kobe, Y'hama	Chile	Dan.	E. A. C.
" 23	5.00	Vancouver B. C.	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 24	8.00*	Seattle, Wash	Sado maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 25	..	Vancouver	Harold Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Oct 5	..	Seattle, Vancouver B.C.	Henrik Ibsen	Br.	Forbes & Co
" 6	5.00	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 7	.	New York via Panama	Tokwyama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 7	3.00	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 8	noon	Seattle Wash	Awa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 11	P.M.	San Francisco	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Nov 1	P.M.	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
" 4	5.00	San Francisco	Shinyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Sept 12	11.00*	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Omi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 12	4.00	Moji, Kobe, Yokohama	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.O.S.
" 14	noon	Moji, Kobe Osaka	Kumano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 15	3.00	Karatsu	Simbirsk	Rus.	R. V. F.
" 16	..	Kobe, Yokohama	Paul Lecat	Fr.	Cie M. M.
" 17	D.L.	Moji, Kobe	Namsang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Oct 7	5.00	Nagasaki, Moji etc.	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Sept 12	..	London	Pembrokeshire	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 13	D.L.	London via Cape	Demodocus	Br.	B. & S.
" 15	P.M.	Genoa, London etc.	Glenlogan	Br.	Glen Line
" 17	1.00	London via Cape	Miyazaki maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 20	A. M.	Marseilles, London via Suez	Namur	Br.	P. & O.
" 21	P.M.	Marseilles via Suez	Porthos	Fr.	Cie M.M.
" 22	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Knight Companion	Br.	B. & S.
" 29	P.M.	Marseilles via Suez	Paul Lecat	Fr.	Cie M. M.
Oct 1	noon	Rotterdam via Cape	Kitano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 2	A.M.	Marseilles, London via Suez	Sardinia	Br.	P. & O.
" 4	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Alcinous	Br.	B. & S.
" 5	D.L.	London via Cape	Demodocus	Br.	B. & S.
" 5	P.M.	Genoa, London etc.	Glenartney	Br.	Glen Line

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Sept 12	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Luchow	Br.	B. & S.
" 12	6.30*	Hongkong	Empress of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.
" 12	A.M.	Foochow	Haean	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 13	P.M.	Ningpo, Wenchow	Kwangchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 14	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
" 14	D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong, Canton	Kwongtung	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 17	D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
" 21	P.M.	Hongkong	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Oct 5	5.00	Hongkong	Nippon maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 11	P.M.	Hongkong	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Nov 1	5.00	Hongkong	China	Am	C. M. S. S. Co

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Sept 11	3.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shengking	Brl.	B. & S.
" 12	11.30*	Dairy direct	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 12	D.L.	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Kingsing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 12	A.M.	Chefoo, Tientsin	Hsinming	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 12	11.00*	Antung	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
" 13	A.M.	Newchwang	Toonan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 13	11.00*	Newchwang	Ichang	Br.	B. & S.
" 12	11.00*	Tientsin	Chekiang	Br.	B. & S.
" 14	D.L.	Newchwang	Tamsui	Br.	B. & S.
" 14	5.00	Tsingtao	Ono maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 14	9.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
" 15	A.M.	Tientsin, Tsingtao & Dairy	Keelung maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 15	3.00	Vladivostock	Simbirsk	Rus.	R.V.F.
" 16	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Sept 12	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Tuckwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 12	M.N.	do	Lusnyi	Br.	B. & S.
" 13	M.N.	do	Nanyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 13	M.N.	do	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
" 13	M.N.	do	Kiangkwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 14	M.N.	do	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 14	M.N.	do	Talee maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
" 15	M.N.	do	Fengyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 15	M.N.	do	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.
" 15	M.N.	do	Loongwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
" 16	M.N.	do	Shansi	Br.	B. & S.
" 16	M.N.	do	Tachi maru	Jap.	N. K. K.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Sept 10	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
Sept 10	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2161	Chi.	N. S. N. Co.	NSCW
Sept 11	Swatow	Tamsui	919	Br.	B. & S.	
Sept 11	Newchwang	Toonan	942	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
Sept 11	Dairy	Sakaki maru	1346	Jap.	S. M. R.	WW
Sept 11	Chinwangtao	Tamon maru	2490	ap.		
Sept 11	Tsingtao	Yumihari maru	553	Jap.	M. R. Co.	
Sept 11	Hankow	Kiangkwan	1460	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Sept 11	Hankow	Shansi	1228	Br.	B. & S.	
Sept 11	Hankow	Whasheng	711	Chi.	China S. S Co.	
Sept 11	Japan	Kumano maru	3454	Jap.	N.K.K.	WSW
Sept 11	Hongkong	Shantung	1568	Br.	B. & S.	

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Sept 10	San Fancisco	China	3186	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
" 10	Japan	Alcinous	4278	Br.	B. & S.
" 10	Swatow, Hongkong	Anhui	1956	Br.	B. & S.
" 10	Port Arthur	Asosan maru	1221	Jap.	M. B. K.
" 10	Japan	Empress of Russia	8789	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 10	Japan	Fushimi maru	6878	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 10	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Fengtien	1073	Br.	B. & S.
" 10	Matsushima	Genzan maru	1140	Jap.	M. B. K.
" 10	Chefoo, Tientsin	Hsinfung	1385	Chi.	C.M.S. N.Co.
" 10	Hongkong, Canton	Kwangtah	1536	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 10	Japan	Kaze maru	1808	Jap.	K. M. A.
" 10	Chinwangtao	Proteus	1025	Nor.	K. M. A.
" 10		Sequoya	3318	Br.	S. Oil Co.
" 10	Hongkong	Sado maru	3626	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 10	Vladivostock	Tobols	2412	Rus.	B. & S.
" 10	Hankow	Takatori maru	1335	ap.	M. B. K.
" 10	Hankow	Tsesngtah	496	Br.	C. I. & E. L. Co.
" 10	Hankow etc.	Tatung	1382	Br.	B. & S.
" 10		Wosang	1427	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 10	Hankow	Yuasng	1722	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 11	Hankow etc.	Kiangyung	1461	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 11	Ningpo, Wenchow	Poochi	681	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 11	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	N.S.N.Co.
" 11	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2161	Chi.	B. & S.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
2 II	April 8	Cruise	Brooklyn**	Am cru.	9215	20	562	Day

**Flagship, U.S. Asiatic Fleet.
Admiral A. G. Winterhalter, Commander-in-Chief.
The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangkwan, Capt. C. B. Conley, will leave on Wednesday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Nanyang Maru, Captain Y. Ikeda, will be despatched from N. Y. K. Wharf on Wednesday, the 13th instant at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious Staterooms (electric fans fitted and iron beds in single tire), Smoking Room and all the conveniences usually found in a first class Mail Steamer. European food of the best cuisine is provided. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Talee Maru, Captain G. Kawamura, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Thursday, the 14th instant at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious Statrooms (electric fans fitted). European food of the best cuisine is provided. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Southern Ports

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Haean, Capt. F. H. Wallace, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

WENCHOW via NINGPO.—The Str. Kwangchi, Capt. J. Smith, will leave on Wednesday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The s.s. Nippon Maru will leave on Thursday, October 5. The tender convey passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The Hsinming, Capt. Mackinion, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

NEWCHWANG.—The Str. Toonan, Capt. Taylor, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

TIENTSIN DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration s.s. Kwengping September 16. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, No. 1 Jinkee Road. Tel. No. 319.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Tenyo Maru, Capt. H. S. Smith, will leave on Saturday, October 7. Passengers booked to all points in America, and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 3 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Tenyo Maru, Capt. H. S. Smith, will leave on Saturday, October 7. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 3 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender Alexandra conveying departing passengers and mails to the R.M. s.s. Empress of Japan will leave the Customs jetty at 6.30 a.m.

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 10.30 a.m.

The tender Alexandra conveying departing passengers and mails to the R.M. s.s. Monteage will leave the Customs jetty at 4 p.m.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S.CO.

U. S. MAIL LINE

Operating the new first-class steamers

"ECUADOR" "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA"

14,000 tons each

To San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu

THE SUNSHINE BELT

The most comfortable route to America and Europe

	Sailing to Manila and Hongkong	To San Francisco
S.S. "Ecuador"	Sept. 21	Oct. 11
" "Venezuela"	Oct. 11	Nov. 1
" "Colombia"	Nov. 1	Nov. 22

These steamers have the most modern equipment, including overhead fans in all staterooms, which contain no upper berths. One and two-berth staterooms only.

The safety and comfort of passengers is our first consideration

Tickets interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information re freight and passage, apply to

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Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

Regular Steamship service between Sweden and China.

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The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Limited.

JAMES MAGILL & Co.

Cargo delivered at any Address in Shanghai.

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DOLLAR S. S. LINE

Pacific Service

PROPOSED SAILINGS

S. S. "Harold Dollar," for Vancouver, about September 25th.

Will accept cargo for San Francisco, San Pedro, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland and Vancouver.

Through Bills of Lading issued to the principal cities of the United States and Canada.

For further information as to freight rates, apply to

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

Union Building, corner of Canton Road and Bund

Telephone 2331.

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OCEAN SERVICES

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QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver

In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway

Shanghai to Vancouver 14 days Shanghai to Montreal 19 days

Shanghai to Chicago 18 days Shanghai to New York 19½ days

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA AND EMPRESS OF ASIA

16,850 tons gross register, quadruple screws, speed 21 knots.

Largest and most luxurious ships on the Pacific.

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (subject to change)		SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI	
Monteagle	12 Sep.	Monteagle	11 Nov.
Empress of Japan	23 Sept.	Empress of Japan	18 Nov.
EMPRESS OF ASIA	6 Oct.	EMPRESS OF ASIA	1 Dec.
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	3 Nov.	EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	29 "

Calling at Nagasaki (Inland Sea), Kobe and Yokohama.

Monteagle calls Moji instead Nagasaki

For further information, sailings, etc., please apply to

J. R. SHAW, General Agent, Passenger Dept.

L. E. N. RYAN, Agent.

Corner of Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads, Shanghai.

Tel. No. 1666.

T. K. K.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

Imperial Japanese and U.S. Mail Line.

To San Francisco from Shanghai by Semi-Tropical Route, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu

PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

S.S. "TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Oct.	7
" "SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Nov.	4
" "TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Dec.	23

From Nagasaki to San Francisco

S.S. "PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	Sept.	25
" "NIPPON MARU"	11,000 tons	Oct.	24
" "PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	Dec.	13

From Nagasagi to Manila

S.S. "TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Sept.	16
" "SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Oct.	14
" "TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Dec.	3

All the steamers of this Company are equipped with wireless electric fans in all staterooms, electric light in all berths, swimming tanks and all conveniences.

THROUGH TICKETS and BILLS OF LADING issued to San Francisco to the principal cities of the United States and Canada by the Overland Railways, to Mexico, Central and South American ports, and through tickets to Europe by connecting New York and St. Lawrence lines. Particulars of the various routes to be had on application. All passage money payable in local currency at rate of exchange on day of purchase.

SPECIAL REDUCED RATES by the s.s. "Nippon Maru," and s.s. Persia Maru" affording superior accommodation at reduced rates.

Round-trip tickets at reduced rates. Lay-over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Through rates include rail transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama, if desired.

RETURN PORTION of round trip Trans-Pacific passage of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., from Vancouver to Shnghai will be honored by this Company to San Francisco, or vice versa.

For further information, rates of passage money and freight, apply to

THE AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY, *Agents.*

Telephone No. 3229. 33, Szechuen Road.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

S.S. CHINA

(AMERICAN REGISTRY)

WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU

NOV. 14. JAN. 21

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATE

REDUCED RATES TO MISSIONARIES

FOR HONGKONG

NOV. 1. JAN. 8

G. J. PETROCELLI. FRT. AND PASS. AGENT

NO. 6 KIUKIANG ROAD.

'PHONE 4773. 4TH FLOOR

ALLIES TO ACT JOINTLY ON MILITARY RESOURCES

War and Munitions Ministers In Conference; Reach Satisfactory Conclusions

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 9.—Official.—Conferences have been held this week in Paris between the French and British Ministers of Munitions and War. Views were exchanged on recent operations and measures discussed for the most effective employment of their joint military resources. Satisfactory conclusions were reached.

Mr. E. S. Montagu, Minister of Munitions, has returned to England.

SHOCK LONDON CLUBLAND

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 9.—The commandeering of the National Liberal Club and the Constitutional Club has caused consternation in clubland and deputations have visited the War Office to protest.

JAPANESE IN RUSSIA

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Tokio, September 11.—Prince Kanin and suite left this morning for Petrograd, to return the visit of the Grand-Duke Michaelovitch. Representatives of Their Imperial Majesties the Emperor and Empress and Princes and members of the Cabinet bade him farewell.

In their editorials this morning the newspapers lay stress on the importance of the visit, as increasing the rapprochement with Russia. Prince Kanin's party arrives in Petrograd on the 23rd.

CRUSHING SUMATRA RISING

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

The Hague, September 10.—The Governor of the Dutch East Indies reports local skirmishes, favorable to the Dutch, at Moeara Tebo and satisfactory news from other places in Sumatra. Five brigades of infantry left Jambi, Sumatra, on the 6th, for Moeara Tambesi, where the rebels lost fifty killed, while two Dutch soldiers were slightly wounded in an engagement on the 2nd.

Further troops are being sent to Bangko and two more companies of infantry have gone to Moeara Roepit from Palembang. The Dutch Controller of Moeara Tambesi, who was reported to have been murdered at Surulangeon, appears to be safe.

Mr. Asquith Inspects British Fighting Line

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 9.—Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters, in a message sent today, states that Mr. Asquith has been spending a few days in the area of the British offensive. His visit was concluded today.

Mr. Asquith's visit, so far as is known, was purely one of inspection and without political significance. The Premier evinced much interest in the headquarters of the Flying Corps, made a regular tour of the ammunition dumps, examining our shells and specimens captured from the Germans and had an excellent opportunity of witnessing the colossal expenditure now taking place.

Mr. Asquith spent a good deal of time in a casualty clearing station, talking to wounded soldiers and also visited Fricourt.

Nanyuan Air Corps Proves Its Worth

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, September 11.—The Flying Corps at Nanyuan gave a successful exhibition at Nanyuan, on Saturday and Sunday, in the presence of a large gathering of officials and the general public. The aviators showed great skill, though there was no trick flying. Two of the air-men made lengthy flights over Peking.

MESOPOTAMIA QUIET

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 8.—An official communique regarding the operations in Mesopotamia states that there have been no developments on the Tigris and Euphrates.

Red Cross on the Job in Trenches

ATTENDING WOUNDED IN BRITISH TRENCH.
©INTL. FILM SERVICE.

Here is an interesting picture depicting the bravery of the Red Cross workers on the western front. It shows wounded men in a British trench being treated under fire. In this case it was impossible to carry the wounded man to the hospital and treatment is being given him on the spot. At the right is a "Tommy" with an injured foot neatly bandaged.

Kaiser and Bulgarian Ally for Conference

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, September 10.—The King of Bulgaria has arrived at the eastern front, to confer with the Kaiser.

£333,000,000 Credit Is Asked For France

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, September 9.—The Budget Committee has adopted a bill for credits of £333,000,000 for the final quarter of 1916.

News Brevities

The strike of the painters is still on. There appears to be little likelihood that it will be ended soon. It is understood that a certain man has pledged 2,000 piculs of rice for the use of the strikers. His object is to form a union in case the present strike succeeds. Probably he will be made the head of the union. On the side of the contractors the opinion prevails that any increase in the wages of the painters will mean further trouble, as other workmen in the building trades will demand similar concessions. Intervention on the part of the Chinese officials has so far proved fruitless.

* * *

Mr. A. Krisel. U. S. Vice-Consul, is returning to the States on the s.s. Monteagle, for a vacation of several months.

* * *

Among the passengers arriving here on the S. M. R. s.s. Sakaki Maru yesterday were:—Mr. and Mrs. J. Eitzen, Mr. and Mrs. Bickford, Mrs. C. Jedlica, Mrs. P. Thomas, Mrs. J. Deeks, Mrs. H. Reiss and 2 children, and Master Peter Honigsberg, Mrs. Crossley and 2 children, Mrs. McMurdo and 2 children, Mrs. and the Misses Hertsberg, and Dr. R. A. Bellilios.

* * *

The annual fire brigade competition for the Insurance Companies' Challenge Shield will take place on Saturday, October 14.

Lawn Tennis

In the semi-final of the Lancastrian mixed doubles handicap, Miss Beck and Mr. P. Isherwood (owe 30) defeated Miss N. W. Tod and Mr. R. W. Hindle, 6-2, 6-1. The winners will meet Miss Pilcher and Mr. E. B. Broadrick in the final next Saturday.

Big League Baseball

Standings August 17

National League

Club—	W.	L.	Pct.
Brooklyn	63	38	624
Boston	59	40	596
Philadelphia	61	42	592
New York	52	50	510
Pittsburg	46	55	455
Chicago	47	60	439
St. Louis	47	64	424
Cincinnati	43	69	384

American League

Club—	W.	L.	Pct.
Boston	65	45	591
Cleveland	62	49	559
Chicago	62	51	549
St. Louis	60	52	536
Detroit	60	53	531
New York	58	52	527
Washington	52	56	481
Philadelphia	22	83	210

Pacific Coast League

Club—	W.	L.	Pct.
Los Angeles	73	51	589
Vernon	74	58	557
San Francisco	68	63	519
Salt Lake	60	61	496
Portland	53	62	461
Oakland	50	83	376

Shipping Items

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Saturday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah left Hankow for Shanghai on Saturday.

The C.N. s.s. Tungchow left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The I.-C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Tungting left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Machaon left Hongkong for Shanghai on Saturday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachi Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Chenan will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The I.-C. s.s. Luenho will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The M.M. s.s. Cordillere with the French Mails of August 20, left Colombo for Shanghai on Saturday, September 9, and may be expected to arrive at Woosung on Friday, the 29th instant.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Demodocus left Hongkong for Shanghai at 10 a.m. on Sunday.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Perseus left Hongkong for Shanghai at 10 a.m. on Sunday.

The R.M. s.s. Empress of Japan arrived at Kobe, at 4 p.m. on September 8, left Kobe at midnight, and was due at Woosung at midnight yesterday. She will be despatched today for Hongkong, and the tender Alexandra will leave the Customs jetty at 6.30 a.m. to convey passengers and mails to Woosung.

The C.M. ss. Kwanglee left Hongkong for Shanghai on Saturday.

The C.M. s.s. Anping left Chefoo for Tientsin on Sunday.

The I.-C. s.s. Koonshing will leave Tientsin for Shanghai today.

The I.-C. s.s. Kwongsang left Swatow for Foochow and Shanghai at 3 p.m. on Friday.

The I.-C. s.s. Esang left Tientsin for Shanghai via Weihaiwei and Tsingtao on Sunday.

The I.-C. s.s. Wosang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai tomorrow.

The I.-C. s.s. Namsang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The K.M.A. s.s. Kwangping left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Sunday.

The P. and O. s.s. Nankin which left Shanghai July 24, arrived in Marseilles on Sunday.

The P. and O. s.s. Nellore which left Shanghai July 9, arrived in London on Wednesday.

The P. and O. s.s. Sardinia is expected to leave Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday afternoon, the 14th instant.

Passengers Arrived

Per R.M. s.s. Sakaki Maru from Dalny:—Mr. and Mrs. J. Eitzen and child, Mr. and Mrs. Bickford and child, Mrs. C. Jedlicka and 2 children, Mrs. P. Thomas and 2 children, Miss C. Smith, Mrs. J. Frost and 4 children, Mrs. P. Petersen, Miss M. Hoare, Miss M. Linaal, Miss J. Carten, Mr. F. Ellis, Mr. D. Oka, Mr. O. Brekenss, Mr. Goodman, Mr. H. W. V. Vagel, Mr. S. Kekoda, Mrs. S. Spichiman and baby, Master Pallon, Mrs. E. Povoloshy, Mr. F. Stunger, Mr. Belchuk, Mr. Surics, Mr. Krael. From Tsingtao:—Mr. and Mrs. K. J. Curran and 2 children, Mrs. J. Deeks, Mrs. H. Reiss and 2 children, Mrs. Crossley and 2 children, Miss Leon, Mrs. McMurdo and 2 children, Miss Krenlen and child, Mrs. A. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Gurden, Miss. Krenlen and child, Mrs. A. Grilk and chid, Mrs. Hertzberg and 2 children, Misses Hertzberg, Miss T. W. Balean, Miss S. A. Nisbet, Miss M. Bourke, Dr. R. A. Belilios, Mr. E. Noaks, Mr. H. W. Thwaites, Mr. I. Miyawaki, Mr. R. A. Krenlen, Master Honigsberg, Master J. Walker, Master N. M. Twudie.

Per C.N. s.s. Luchow from Hongkong:—Dr. Messinal, Messrs. Pike and Williams.

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangyu from Hankow:—Mr. and Mrs. Credock, Mrs. Smart and Mr. C. Fisher.

Per N.S. s.s. Hsin Ningshao from Ningpo:—Messrs. C. H. Tricker and W. Reidanberg.

Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking from Ningpo:—Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson and Mr. G. H. Edwards.

Per Geddes and Co.'s s.s. Tehhsing from Hankow:—Mrs., Miss and Master Bauld.

Per C.N. s.s. Luenyi from Hankow:—Mr. and Mrs. Bertram Giles and Mrs. Harris.

Per I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo from Hankow:—Mr. and Mrs. G. Frankel, Mr. and Mrs. Pike, Miss J. D. Philip, Capt. Philip, Messrs. H. A. Allan, G. H. Robinson, R. C. Halland, C. Braeder, D. C. Buchanan, J. R. Tulfin, T. T. Loomis, C. O. Rickler, H. Duncan and O. E. Robertson.

Per C.M. s.s. Hsinming from Tientsin:—Mr., Mrs. and Miss Finkel, Mrs. Hughes, Mrs. Clouth and child, Mrs. Munder and 3 children, Mrs. Thomson and 2 children.

Per C.N. s.s. Shuntien from Tientsin:—Mrs. Kavanagh and child, Mr. and Mrs. Mikimi. From Chefoo:—Mr. and Mrs. Brownlee and son, Mrs. Edwards, Miss Weber, Mr. A. J. Hughes. From Weihaiwei:—Mr. and Mrs. Schlee, Master and Miss Schlee, Mrs. Meyer, Mrs. Greig, Mr. Phelips, Mr. Elias and Mr. Szigefvary.

Per C.N. s.s. Shansi from Hankow:—Dr. C. Warren and Mr. L. Stroun.

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangkwan from Hankow:—Mr. Janquet and Mrs. Lee and 2 children.

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For Sale:
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Bulbs:
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DISINFECTING FLUID
4 times stronger than Carbolic Acid
½ gallon $ 1.00
1 gallon $ 1.80
Special price for wholesale orders. For Export in Iron drums, if required.
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MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS
SHANGHAI

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2769	Ger.	Carlowitz	YWGW
Sept 8	Chinwangtao	Atsuta maru	1597	Jap.	K. M. A.	KMAW
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	8868	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	CMEW
Aug 30	Dalny	City of Oran	4783	Br.	Dodwell	SOCW
Sept 9	Antung	Chungking	1311	Br.	B. & S.	
Sept 10	Vladivostock	Chekiang	1313	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2651	Ger.	H. D. & Co	USA
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co	10-p
Sept 9	Japan	Fujisan maru	1276	Jap.	M. B. K.	MBKW
Sept 9	Chefoo	Hsinking	1267	Chi.	C.M.S.N Co	KLYW
Sept 9	Foochow	Hsean	839	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Sept 10	Tientsin	Hsinming	1428	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Sept 9	Swatow	Ichang	1224	Br.	B. & S.	CNWP
Sept 6	Japan	Jubo maru	999	Jap.	M. B. K.	TKDLW
May 23	Hankow	Kinling	2511	Br.	B. & S.	CNWP
Sept 5	Wenchow	Kwangchi	1205	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Sept 9	Hankow	Kutwo	1924	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
Sept 9	Hankow	Kiangyu	1490	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
Sept 10	Chefoo	Kingsing	1983	Br.	J. M. & Co	SHW
Sept 10	Kiukiang	Kansu	1143	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Aug 13	Hankow	Lienhua	366	Br.	J. M. & Co.	O.N.W.
Sept 9	Hongkong	Luchow	1216	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Sept 10	Hankow	Luenyi	1736	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
July 16	Hankow	Meidah	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
July 30	Hankow	Mellee	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
Sept 2	Hankow	Metan	461	Am.	S. Oil Co.	SOCW
Aug 13	Hankow	Nanyang maru	1968	Jap.	N.K.K.	NYKW
Sept 8	Hongkong	Namur	4188	Br.	P. & O.	
Sept 9		Nanto maru		Jap.		
Sept 9	Japan	Omi maru	2097	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW
Sept 1	Hankow	Poyang	1892	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
Sept 7	Cruise	Pacific	727	Dan.	G. N. T. Co	8 p
Sept 9	Japan	Pembrokeshire	7968	Jap.	J. M. & Co.	
July 30	Tsingtao	Sikiang	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	9 p
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia	5446	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VIII
Aug 17	Chinwangtao	Shinfoo	1373	Br.	K.M.A.	KMAW
Sept 3	Kobe	Shinon	1104	Br.	Moller & Co.	CKPW
Sept 6	Chefoo	Shengking	1084	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
Sept 8	Hankow	Siangyang maru	2235	Jap.	N.K.K.	NYKW
Sept 9	Japan	Satsuki maru	3900	Jap.		WW
Sept 10	Tientsin	Shuntien	1088	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
Sept 8	Yangtze	Themis	4385	Nor.	R. Dollar Co.	
Sept 10	Shantung	Tafoo maru	1766	Jap.	N.K.K.	LSDUW
Sept 10	Hankow	Tuckwo	2855	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
Sept 10	Hankow	Tehhsing	997	Br.	Geddes & Co.	NSCW

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

(Main Line)

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up

STATIONS.	1 Express R	3 Local	5 Slow	7 Coolie Goods	9 Fast R	11 Local	13 N S G Local	15 Night Express R.S.	17 N S G Local
SHANGHAI NORTH ..dep.	7.55		8.20	9.00	12.50	15.20	8.40	23.00	17.15
Nansiang..			8.56	9.48	13.21	15.55	9.15	—	17.50
Kunshan			9.55	11.04	14.27	16.51		—	
SOOCHOW arr.	9.34		10.52	12.06	14.50	17.53		1.01	
SOOCHOW dep.	9.41		11.02	12.13	14.57	18.13		1.08	
WUSIH .. arr.	10.24		12.11	13.33	15.45	19.33		2.03	
WUSIH .. dep.	10.31		12.21	13.43	15.52	19.41		2.10	
CHANGCHOW arr.	11.13		13. 0	14.51	16.33	20.45		3.00	
CHANGCHOW dep.	11.22	6.30	13.42	15.01	16.47			3.10	
TANYANG .. arr.	12.07	8.00	14.57	16.10	17.41			—	
TANYANG .. dep.	12.09	8.03	14.59	16.14	17.48			—	
CHINKIANG arr.	12.43	8.53	15.49	17.06	18.22			4.56	
CHINKIANG dep.	12.52	8.59	15.57	17.18	18.32			5.06	
Nanking Ferry ..arr.	*14.10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
NANKING	14.15	10.55	17.50	18.25	20.06			6.50	..

Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.	2 Local	4 Slow	6 Coolie Goods	8 Fast R	10 Express R	12 Local	14 N S G Local	16 Night Express R.S.	18 N S G Local
NANKING .. ..dep.		7.00	7.30	11.15	*14.30	15.55		23.00	
Nanking Ferry ..dep.		—	—	—	*14.30	—		—	
CHINKIANG.. arr.		8.57	9.42	12.50	15.51	18.05		0.46	
CHINKIANG.. dep.		9.06	9.52	12.59	16.01	18.25		1.00	
TANYANG .. arr.		9.55	10.43	13.38	16.36	19.16		—	
TANYANG .. dep.		9.57	10.53	13.40	16.38	19.19		—	
CHANGCHOW arr.		11.04	12.11	14.42	17.36	20.30		2.53	
CHANGCHOW dep.	6.30	11.14	12.23	14.52	17.38			3.08	
WUSIH .. arr.	7.24	12.14	13.36	15.43	18.34			4.01	
WUSIH .. dep.	7.31	12.22	13.46	15.52	18.51			4.11	
SOOCHOW .. arr.	8.40	13.35	14.55	16.47	19.51			5.04	
SOOCHOW .. dep.	8.48	13.50	15.08	16.55	19.59			5.12	
Kunshan	9.54	14.57	16.14	17.41	—			—	
Nansiang	10.53	15.57	17.19	18.26	—		9.40	6.33	13.00
SHANGHAI NORTH.. arr.	11.25	16.30	17.55	18.55	21.30		10.15	7.00	13.35

R. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars

*Connects at Tientsin with the Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) **Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down**

	31	33	35	37	39	41	43	45	47
WOOSUNG FORTS .....dep.	7.0	9.29	10.45	13.10	14.40	16.1	18.1	19.40	21.20
KIANGWAN	7.[illegible]	9.47	11.12	13.[illegible]	15.07	16.27	8.3	20.07	21.57
SHANGHAI NORTH ..... arr.	7.5	9.55	11.20	13.45	15.15	16.45	18.45	20.15	22 05

	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	46	48
SHANGHAI NORTH ....dep.	6.30	7.40	10.05	12.15	14.00	15.30	17.25	19.00	20.30
KIANGWAN	6.31	7.51	10.16	12.24	14.11	15.41	17.36	19.11	20.41
WOOSUNG FORTS .....arr.	6.55	9.15	10 40	12.50	14 35	16.05	18.00	19.35	21.05

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU. "DOWN" **ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI. "UP"**

STATIONS	2 Local Mixed a.m.	4 Fast a.m.	6 Slow a.m.	8 Coolie Goods a.m.	10 Express p.m.	12 Local Mixed p.m.
Shanghai South ..... dep.		8.00	8.55	10.15	3.30	4.20
Sung Kiang ..... arr.		8.52	10.01	11.24	4.18	5.46
Sung Kiang ..... dep.		8.55	10.06	11.40	4.15	5.56
Ka Shai		9.49	11.07	1.02	5.00	7.10
Ka Shing ..... arr.		10.11	11.36	1.33	5.19	7.40
Ka Shing ..... dep.	7.30	10.19	11.45	1.46	5.29	
Yeh Zah ..... arr.	8.24	10.56	12.27	2.37	5.50	
Yeh Zah ..... dep.	8.40	10.58	12.31	2.52	5.58	
Chang An	9.38	11.33	1.17	3.55	6.23	
Hangchow ..... arr.	11.18	12.28	2.30	5.32	7.09	
Hangchow ..... dep.	11.30	12.38	2.42	5.47	7.24	
Zah Kou ..... arr.	11.55	12.37	3.05	6.20	7.40	

STATIONS	1 Local Mixed a.m.	3 Fast a.m.	5 Slow a.m.	7 Coolie Goods a.m.	9 Express p.m.	11 Local Mixed p.m.
Zah Kou ..... dep.		7.20	8 20	9.25	2.20	3.56
Hangchow ..... arr.		7.44	8.45	9.58	2.37	4.18
Hangchow ..... dep.		7.55	8.55	10.13	2.50	4.25
Chang An		8.52	10.11	12.4	3.41	5.48
Yeh Zah ..... arr.		9.25	10.54	1.15	4.06	6.37
Yeh Zah ..... dep.		9.32	11.01	1.56	4.08	6.47
Ka Shing ..... arr.		10 09	11.43	2.45	4.35	7.38
Ka Shing ..... dep.	7 40	10.12	11.55	3.01	4.41	
Ka Shai	8.18	10.36	12.26	3.37	5.01	
Sung Kiang ..... arr.	9.33	11.29	1.26	4.48	5.44	
Sung Kiang ..... dep.	10.02	11.32	1.31	4.58	5.47	
Shanghai South ... arr.	11.22	12.25	2.38	6.05	6.30	

KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU **ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO**

STATIONS	14 a.m.	16 a.m.	18 a.m.	20 p.m.	22 p.m.	24 p.m.
Kon Zen Chiao ... dep	7.40	10.10	11.50	1.50	3.15	6.35
Kon Shang Mun .. arr.	7.53	10.23	12.03	2.03	3.28	6.48
Kon Shang Mun .. dep.	8.04	10.30	12.05	2.05	3.30	6.50
Hangchow ..... arr	8.13	10.40	12.15	2.15	3.40	7.00
Hangchow ..... dep	8.21				3.50	
Zah Kou ..... arr.	8.46				4.15	

STATIONS	13 a.m.	15 a.m.	17 p.m.	19 p.m.	21 p.m.	23 p.m.
Zah Kou ..... dep.	9.10				5.10	
Hangchow ..... arr.	9.19				5.33	
Hangchow ..... dep.	9.24	10.55	12.35	2.40	5.42	7.15
Kon Shang Mun .. arr.	9.34	11.05	12.45	2.48	5.52	7.25
Kon Shang Mun .. dep.	9 37	11.12	12.47	2.50	5.56	7.28
Kon Zen Chiao ... arr.	9.50	11.25	1.00	3.03	6.09	7.41

Light Type A.M. Dark Type P.M.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

0[00] = Midnight, 13[30] = 1[30] p.m.

September 1st, 1916 and until further notice

Mail 101 B. s.	Mail 3. B. s.	Luxe 1. B. s.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2. B. s.	[illegible] 4. B.	Mail 102 B. s.
2055	8 5	200	0	dep. Peking arr.	2200	1950	1020
2345	1112	635	.	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1900	1700	720
2350	1117	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1900	1653	710
000	1125	650	.	arr. Tientsin-East dep.	1924	1645	700
1910	520	00	524	arr. Mukden dep.	240	.	1040

Local 5.	Mail 3. B. s.			Tientsin-Pukow Line			Mail 4. B. s.	Local 6.
715	1130	—	0	dep.	Tientsin-East	arr.	1705	1950
725	1140	—	2.71	arr.	Tientsin-Central	dep.	1650	1941
745	1200	—		dep.	Tientsin-Central	arr.	1631	1911
1133	1500	—	78	dep.	Tsangchow	dep.	1332	1508
1437	1748	—	148	dep.	Techow	dep.	1048	1158
1841	2021	—	—	arr.	Tsinanfu	dep.	808	845
7.	:		220		:		:	8.
8 [illegible]	2031	—	—	dep.	Tsinanfu	arr.	756	1812
1011	228	—	266	dep.	Taianfu	dep.	601	1542
1300	038	—	318	arr.	Yenchowfu	dep.	349	1311
1315	048	—		dep.	Yenchowfu	arr.	339	1256
1554	316	—	377	dep.	Lincheng	dep.	120	1032
1814	450	—	—	arr.	Hsuchowfu	dep.	2336	810
9.	:		420		:		:	10.
630	457	—	—	dep.	Hsuchowfu	arr.	2329	2007
1156	813	—		arr.	Pangpu	dep.	1953	1442
1218	840	—	523	dep.	Pangpu	arr.	1946	1421
1657	1152	—	600	dep.	Chuchow	dep.	1648	928
1848	1300	—	681	arr.	Pukow	dep.	1530	728

Express 16 B. S.	Express 19 B.			Shanghai-Nanking Line			Express 1. B.	Express 15. B. S.
. .	1420	. .	0	dep.	Nanking-Ferry	arr.	1410	. .
2301	1420	. .	. .	dep.	Nanking	arr.	1416	650
700	2130	. .	193	arr.	Shanghai-North	dep.	755	2300

Yenchowfu Tsiningchow Branch Line					Lincheng-Tsechuang Branch Line				
900	1350	2130	d. Yenchowfu a.	630	1230	2000	530	1110	1800
1032	1455	2232	a. Tsiningchow d.	528	1126	1858	438	1219	1908

d. Lincheng a.	810	1410	2100	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
a. Tsechuang d.	712	1302	1952	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

The station for the foreign concession in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 | = train runs on Thursday only. 230 ¦ = train runs on Fridays only.

| 300 = on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B = train has buffet car with regular meal service

S = train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. 8 = train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, September, 1916.

Business and Official - - - Notices - - -

A real combination of

Comfort and Economy

500

Ladies' and Children's Hats

of the highest quality and up-to-date styles, at very reasonable prices,

On View

AT

Cantorovitch's

103 BROADWAY

Private Day and Boarding School

Re-opens on Wednesday, September thirteenth, at 9 a.m. Pupils will be received for the following courses of study:—Kindergarten; Primary; and Grammar.

Martha W. Jewell, Principal.
31-32 Quinsan Road.
10976

Shanghai Foreign Exchange Bankers' Association

THE Exchange Banks who are members of the above Association will be closed to business on To-day, the 12th September, on account of the Chinese Mid-Autumn Festival.
10943 S 12

KIANGWAN RACES

12th September (To-day)

1st Saddling Bell at 1.45 p.m.

Entrance Tickets: $1.00 each, obtainable at the gate.

Special Trains: 1.25 p.m., 2.00 p.m., 2.20 p.m.

By order,
Y. J. CHANG,
Secretary.
International Recreation Club.
10944

IF YOU WANT YOUR

PROPERTY

LOOKED AFTER

Your houses or other buildings rented, your rents collected and sent to you each month

SEE

China Realty Co., Ltd.

39 Nanking Road

$4.00 PER HOUR

WEST 1090.

ORIENTAL AUTOMOBILE Co

BILL SMITH

Bill Smith was a Turco; his face was blue-brown.
And the very first night he spent in this town,
He went out with the boys; but he, never fear!
Like a good wise gazabo, drank "Elephant" Beer.

"ELEPHANT HEAD" PILSENER BEER IS REFRESHING

Ask Bill

Garner, Quelch & Co.
Wine Merchants

Customs Notification.
No. 838.

CUSTOMS HOLIDAY
MID-AUTUMN FESTIVAL.

THE Custom House will be closed and the shipment and delivery of cargo suspeneded on To-day, the 12th September, the Mid-Autumn Festival.

F. S. UNWIN,
Commissioner of Customs.
Custom House.
Shanghai, 5th September, 1916.
10948

OSCAR LANDAU
The Astor Drapery Stores
No. 9 Broadway

First Shipment of
Ladies' Beautiful Model HATS
Ex. S. S. "PORTHOS" from PARIS
10905

Sam Joe & Co.

General Storekeepers, Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants.

Our goods are always absolutely fresh, being imported weekly from well-known manufacturers.

"American" fresh fruit always in stock

Price very moderate

Prompt attention given to all orders

Orders from outports and the interior are carefully packed, and all breakages will be promptly made good.

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Hardware and Metal Merchants
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Materials of every description for Engineering

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We carry on business 1,500 miles distant from Shanghai, and are situated in the Metropolis of a Province of 70,000,000 of people.

Manufacturers are pleased with our methods. Why not YOU?

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WIDLER & COMPANY,
Chungking, West China.

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Are your ventilating conditions what they should be?

Health requirements demand a continuous renewal of air in Stores, Offices, Theatres, Restaurants, and in the Home.

Perfect ventilation can only be obtained by means of Electric Fans.

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SHOWROOMS: 471-2 NANKING ROAD. TEL. No. 2660.

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眼眼配鏡

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THE NATIONAL OPTICAL CO.
The Go-ahead Optical House.
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2 cents a Word
Minimum Charge 40 cents

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

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WANTED, furnished or unfurnished flat, without board. Apply to Box 314, THE CHINA PRESS.
10951 S 12

EDUCATIONAL

CHINESE LESSONS for beginners, by experienced Chinese teacher, for thirty years connected with Nanking Language School. Rates reasonable. Apply to Box 302, THE CHINA PRESS.
10919 S 12

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WANTED, by Englishman, board and lodging in quiet English or American family. Reply, stating terms, to Box 325, THE CHINA PRESS.
1974 S 14

WANTED by German lady, two rooms, kitchen and bath attached, unfurnished. Terms moderate. Apply to Box 317, THE CHINA PRESS.
10954 S 12

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a, Peking Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road opposite West End Lane.

For that Cocktail!
GETZBEST
OLIVES
Getz Bros. & Co., Inc.
SHANGHAI

NOTICE

From this date Mr. J. D. Womack will be in charge of the Repair Department of our garage. Mr. C. R. DeWitt, the Electrical Engineer, will be in charge of all electrical repairs.

Phone West 1234.

H. S. Honigsberg & Co.
Shanghai, September 9, 1916.
10955

NOTICE

WE have removed to our new premises No. 53 Bubbling Well Road from this date, August 1, 1916.

WONG ZUNG CHONG,
Tailor & Outfitter.
Former address, No. 422 Nanking Road.
10614

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory
No. 4 Canton Road

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15, Quinsan Gardens

Flat to let, 2 rooms, with bathroom and boxroom, also front room.
Telephone 3482

8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

Flat with bathroom attached, facing the Park. Nice room facing South, with full board, and all comforts at very moderate terms.
Telephone 1946.

TO LET

IN Avenue Joffre (private German family), one large well-furnished room, with verandah, balcony and bathroom attached, also use of telephone. With or without board. Suitable for married couple or bachelors. Apply to Box 297, THE CHINA PRESS.
10915 S 21

TO LET, Well Furnished double and Single rooms, with Board. 12a Quinsan Gardens.
10966 S 12

TO LET, attic flat, Range Road. Apply to Box 251, THE CHINA PRESS.
10818

TO LET, on the Dixwell Road, near the Hongkew Park, in a private German family, a nicely-furnished flat of two rooms, with bathroom and verandah attached. With or without board. Apply to Box 304, THE CHINA PRESS.
10935 S 12

TWO well-furnished flats to let, with every convenience, including piano, at low rental. Only Allies or Neutrals. No. 8 Ward Road, Yangtszepoo.
10902 S 14

TO LET, very large room, small room, bathroom and verandah attached. 45 Bubbling Well Road.
10840 S 14

MISCELLANEOUS

GOOD OPPORTUNITY for sportsmen to have their dogs trained by a foreign dog-trainer, with many years experience. Apply to Box 320, THE CHINA PRESS.
10964 S 13

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POSITION WANTED by a Chinese as godownkeeper, storekeeper or timekeeper: many years' experience in Shanghai. Apply to Box 204, THE CHINA PRESS.
T. F.

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WANTED, immediately, additional teacher (chiefly High School work), North-China American School. Address Howard S. Galt, Tungchou, Chihli.

WANTED, experienced neutral nursery governess for two children of two years and six months. State terms and send copy of recommendations to OUTPORT YUNNAN, c/o THE CHINA PRESS.
10702

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OFFICE TO LET, 49 Kiangse Road, one room from 1st September. China Realty Co., Ltd., 39 Nanking Road.
10362 T. F.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, from 1st October, at Hannen Road, a flat of two rooms, kitchen, bathroom, servants' quarters, with front verandah (south). Can be had furnished or unfurnished. Apply to Box 321, THE CHINA PRESS.
10965 S 13

46 RUE MASSENT; six large rooms, three bathrooms, flush closets, septic tank, kitchen, servants quarters', tennis, etc. China Realty Co., Ltd.
10859 T. F.

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WE CAN arrange loans from Tls. 1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first class real estate security. China Realty Company, Ltd.
10859 S 30

Exchange and Mart

TO EXCHANGE: 4-cylinder Henderson motor-cycle for light car. Motor-cycle is practically new: condition guaranteed. Apply to Box 326, THE CHINA PRESS.
10975 S 14

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10969

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10971 S 12

FOR SALE, Kodak, in good condition, 2½ by 4¼, with Zeiss Anastigmat. Apply to Ah Fong, P367 Nanking Road.
10970 S 13

FOR SALE, house furniture and fittings. Call 21, Dent Road.
10972 S 14

FOR SALE, pedigree English pointer bitch, six months old. Good shooting dog. Apply 33 Great Western Road.
10911 T F.

MOTOR-CYCLE, 1916, lightweight 2¾ h.p., 2-stroke, 2-speed, electric lamp, horn and large number of accessories. Can be seen any evening after 5 p.m. Price reasonable. Apply to Box 324, THE CHINA PRESS.
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10933 S 13

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10956 S 12

DELAGE, 4-cylinder, two-seater car, with dickey, in excellent condition. Apply to Box 319, THE CHINA PRESS.
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10952 S 13